

MR. HAAS'S LETTER

WHICH HE SAYS HE DID NOT WRITE TO THE W. AND A.

BUT THE N. C. AND ST. L. SAYS HE DID.

Mr. Haas is given a chance to vindicate himself—Mr. Joseph M. Brown will neither affirm nor deny.

The part that the Terminal company is playing in the increase in the freight rate on coal could be very easily solved if the records of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which, it is said, hold some very interesting correspondence from the Richmond and Danville on this subject, could be made public.

It will be remembered that THE CONSTITUTION published a lively special several days ago from Chattanooga, in which it was shown that the Richmond and Danville had insisted on the Western and Atlantic making an increase in their coal rate, which was refused by the latter.

Wednesday's CONSTITUTION contained a telegram from Mr. Sol Haas, emphatically denying that he had written anything to the Western and Atlantic railroad, or any other railroad anywhere else, concerning or suggesting an increase in the coal rates.

This brought forth a spicy interview with a prominent official of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, which appeared in our Nashville correspondence yesterday.

When it is taken into consideration that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is the lessee of the Western and Atlantic, it is to be presumed that the interview was based on accurate data.

THE CONSTITUTION is determined that Mr. Haas shall have every opportunity to put himself straight in the matter, for it would not for the world misrepresent him.

Mr. Brown is Mum.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called on Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, at his office yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had received from Mr. Haas, traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville railroad, any letter on the subject of raising the coal rates.

Mr. Brown remarked, "I really prefer not to say anything on this subject, either affirmatively or negatively."

"Well, do you intend to raise the local rates of the Western and Atlantic railroad in order to secure the proposed advance of coal rates?"

"We do not intend," said Mr. Brown, "to advance our local rates on coal."

Beyond this statement Mr. Brown requested to be excused from saying anything on the subject.

In communication with Mr. Haas.

The following telegram was sent Mr. Haas yesterday by THE CONSTITUTION:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2, 1891.—Mr. Sol Haas, Traffic Manager Richmond and Danville Railroad, Richmond, Va. A Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis official interviewed in our Nashville special says your letter asking for an increase in the coal rate is on record, and it must have escaped your memory or is a forgery. Please wire your answer and authority to publish any letter from you asking an increase in the coal rate, which will clearly put you straight.

THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. HAAS'S REPLY.

In which the question at issue is not discussed.

To the above telegram of THE CONSTITUTION Mr. Haas replied last night.

As will be seen, he does not meet the question.

In his first telegram to THE CONSTITUTION he denied having written to the Western and Atlantic, or any other road, urging an increase in the coal rate. That telegram was sent in reply to a query of THE CONSTITUTION, conveyed through Mr. McCleskey, the efficient Richmond and Danville division agent at this point.

In this query THE CONSTITUTION stated to Mr. Haas that our Chattanooga special charged the Terminal system with having urged the Western and Atlantic to increase the coal rate, and that it had been refused. We did not say that the urging had been done since April, for the rate against which we are now protesting is the one that went into effect in March.

The question is, did Mr. Haas endeavor to have the Western and Atlantic raise the coal rate to the extortionate figures as announced in March?

What the people want to know now is, who is responsible for the coal robbery which went into effect in March?

Mr. Haas's telegram does not deal with that.

It is as follows:

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—Editor Constitution: Your note, as wired me yesterday by Mr. McCleskey, indicated that we had asked to increase the present one-dollar-and-twenty-five-cent rate from the mines to Atlanta, which rate had been agreed to some time in April by all the roads. To this I replied denying that any such request had been made. Upon discovering that some of the lines had agreed to charge a higher rate from the mines than the rate from the mines to Boyce, plus the rate from Boyce to Atlanta, it became obvious that either these lines would have to increase their local rate or that the through rate would have to be reduced. This they were requested to do. From your telegram of today, I take it that one line at least has been maintaining the rate they had to believe they were using, to wit: \$1.25 from the mines to Atlanta.

If the inquiry you make has reference to any request of ours, advancing the rate from the mines to Atlanta above \$1.25, I say any information you have to that effect is untrue. If you mean that we were trying to put ourselves in a position to charge the same rates as our competitors, rather by having the one dollar and twenty-five cent rate maintained, or by reducing that rate, I say that this is correct.

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

The Western and Atlantic rate has not been changed, and the through rate from the mines has been advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.25. This extra 10 cents was put on by the Cincinnati Southern after the Western and Atlantic refused to do it.

Now, did Mr. Haas urge the Western and Atlantic to make this advance, or not?

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis

railroad people say he did, and Mr. Haas says he did not.

Again we ask Mr. Haas for his authority to publish the letter which he says he did not write. If he did not write it the publication will vindicate him, and the law will be put on the track of a forger. If he did write it, then—That's what the matter.

We therefore sent Mr. Haas this telegram last night:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2, 1891.—Mr. Sol Haas, Richmond, Va. Have your permission to publish any letter you may have written the Western and Atlantic railroad, urging an increase in the coal rate to the present standard?

THE CONSTITUTION.

WILL MILLS RETIRE?

Rumors to that Effect Come, So Do Denials.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[Special.]—The New York Press and The Philadelphia Press yesterday contain, under special heads, elaborate announcements that Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Bynum, of Indiana, will very shortly announce their withdrawal from the speakership race in favor of "Watchdog" Holman, of Indiana.

These two republican organs state that the main significance of the withdrawal lies in the fact that it means the consolidation of the west and southwest against Cleveland, and the purpose of nominating a free-silver man, perhaps William B. Morrison, of Illinois, for president.

It is also stated that Mr. Mills will, on August 11th, at his first public engagement at Fulton, Mo., make a sensational pronouncement against Cleveland's ingratitude, Cleveland's selfishness, and in favor of western rather than eastern ideas upon the questions relating to the tariff and finance.

While these reports have attracted a good deal of attention here, they are considered simply as the product of sensation mongers who want to breed dissension in the democratic ranks. While it is true that Mills is not as friendly toward Cleveland as he once was, he has not in any way signified his intention of withdrawing from the speakership race on that account. Such a course would be, to use a very familiar, but homely expression, "cutting off his nose to spite his face."

No, he is in it to win if he can. It matters little what Bynum does. He may withdraw from a race in which he has at no time cut much of a figure. Judge Crisp arrived here last night on his way to New York to attend the Fourth of July Tammany Hall celebration at which he is billed to deliver the "long talk." Judge Crisp will undoubtedly be a great orator. He is re-entitled about talking for publication concerning his speakership chances. He evidently feels confident, and congratulates himself that personalities have not in any way entered the fight.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S CONDITION.

He Improves Slowly, But Is Very Despondent.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 2.—Secretary Blaine, although not feeling so well today as yesterday, perhaps from overexertion, was seen walking on Main street, and took his accustomed ride from 11:30 to 1:30 o'clock. He is by no means a well man, but there is no reason why he should not be well and strong by autumn.

Many false rumors arise from the fact that the public did not know how sick he was in New York. Since his sickness there he has steadily improved. Any drawbacks he has been for not more than a day or two in duration. His physician here is Dr. Taylor, a specialist in nervous diseases, who was recommended to Mr. Blaine by his daughter, Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

Dr. Taylor says his patient eats well, sleeps well, has no organic disorder and is rapidly recovering his usual health. He takes no medicine whatever, except occasionally simple remedies to regulate digestion. He has had no trace of the paralytic affection from which he suffered three years ago. The principal benefit this physician can render him is to encourage and tell him what to do.

Mr. Blaine gets despondent with himself. His sickness in New York was the result of overwork, combined with a gripe. Notwithstanding the statements of his physician and the strenuous denials of members of his family, many people here believe Mr. Blaine to be broken down; that he will never again engage in active life, yet it is evident to every one that he has improved since his arrival here.

THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

The Report of the Committee on the Subscriptions.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—Captain John W. Childress, chairman of the committee from the Southern Press Association, delegated to collect funds and attend to the details of erecting a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, says that the committee feels much encouraged at the progress of affairs. About twenty thousand dollars has already been raised, but before actual work is commenced on the monument they expect to raise \$50,000.

Active measures will be taken at once in soliciting for funds. It was decided to select a general agent to look after the collections, whose name will be announced in a few days.

The committee determined to request President Sewers, of the Southern Press Association, to call a meeting of the association at Nashville not later than October. At this meeting the committee is to report \$50,000 raised, which will insure the erection of the monument, to submit plans and specifications, and to receive full instructions.

SENATOR BROWN RESIGNS

The Presidency of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

New York, July 2.—[Special.]—It is stated in railroad circles here that Hon. Joseph E. Brown has announced his determination of resigning the presidency of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

Senator Brown has been president of the association since its formation. His administration of the affairs of the association has, of course, been highly satisfactory to the members, and his determination to resign was widely discussed today.

Senator Brown resigns, it is understood, because he is no longer connected with any road. The feeling here is strong that he should be urged to reconsider his resignation. The association meets here next week.

They Received Their Checks.

New York, July 2.—Holders of sugar trust certificates received checks for their dividends today, although payment was enjoined yesterday by Judge Barrett. The checks came by mail from Jersey City, and were drawn on the Western National bank. Many of the parties receiving checks presented them at once at the bank, but after \$20,000 had been paid an injunction was served on the bank restraining it from paying any more. The amount called for by the dividends is \$1,000,000.

MRS. JORDAN'S JEWELS.

AN ATLANTA LADY LOSES FOUR THOUSAND-DOLLAR DIAMONDS

IN A HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY

Mrs. Lee Jordan has the Brooklyn Detective-Lives Looking for Property Taken from Her Room at the Victoria.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 2.—[Special.]—Senator Colquhoun was expected to call on Superintendent Campbell at police headquarters today to invoke his aid in reaching the bottom facts concerning a diamond robbery, involving a loss of \$4,000 worth of property owned by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lee Jordan, of Atlanta. The senator had another pressing engagement in New York, and his appointment with the head of the local police department was postponed until tomorrow.

Mrs. Jordan lost her jewels a week ago while stopping at the Victoria hotel, New York city. The senator and Mrs. Jordan invariably make their home when they come north in the Victoria hotel when not visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Jordan is just now purchasing furnishings for her new house in Atlanta, and has been saying the Victoria hotel nearly a month. She brought with her a fair share of her valuable jewels.

The old servants of the hotel are well acquainted with her. She is a general favorite there.

A week ago she went down to the dining room for dinner. Before she left the room she took the precaution to lock her trunk containing a jewel case, also securely fastening the room door. When she returned to the room, she found the lock had been forced in her absence.

Her first thought was for the safety of the valuables. She ran to the trunk and discovered that that lock, too, had been forced. The thief had rejected a few comparatively valueless trinkets, but the most valuable diamond jewelry was taken. This included diamond earrings, a diamond brooch and several rings, the whole aggregating in value about four thousand dollars.

The hotel was searched for the thief, but no trace of the missing jewels was found.

Mrs. Jordan consulted a lawyer, and afterward telegraphed her loss to her brother-in-law at Washington.

The senator arrived early this week and visited Inspector Byrnes. The latter was too busy in the prosecution of Frenchy to pay much attention to the case, so the senator invoked the aid of the Brooklyn authorities. The senator says that one result of his investigation is that he has a strong conviction that the stolen jewelry has been disposed of somewhere in this city.

Senator Colquhoun has reason to feel grateful to the local police authorities. Some years ago a thief managed to secure some of his property, and Brooklyn detectives recovered it. He has firm faith that the police will find Mrs. Jordan's diamonds. As far as can be ascertained the police of New York city have taken no steps to clear up the mystery of the robbery.

BARDSLEY'S SENTENCE.

Fifteen Years in Solitary Confinement and a Heavy Fine.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley was sentenced this morning by Judge Wilson to fifteen years solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary, and to pay a fine equaling the sum to which he pleaded guilty.

The fact that Bardsley would come up for sentence today was not generally known, so that when District Attorney Graham arose to address the court and ask that sentence be passed upon the prisoner, there were not more than fifty people in the courtroom. The district attorney spoke but briefly, but in the course of his address he made Bardsley's contention, made in his statement to the court, to the effect that the ex-treasurer had not misappropriated a dollar. Graham showed that by Bardsley's own statement he must have at least misappropriated \$220,000, as that amount was required to be made good by his sureties, according to the bond to the state and city.

Bardsley's declaration that he placed \$945,000 in the Keystone bank, taking due bills for the money, was true, and that the money was deposited in the bank.

APPEALING FOR MERCY.

Alexander, counsel for Bardsley, reviewed statements made by his client and appealed to the court for mercy, on the ground of Bardsley's plea of guilty and his past services to the city. Alexander said that Bardsley did not get a dollar of the money he put in the Keystone bank, and that within six months it would be shown who did.

Mr. Alexander vehemently declared that his client had not stolen a dollar, but that he only pled guilty to the statutory offenses of loaning, speculating with and receiving interest on public funds. Never with his consent, said Alexander, should Bardsley appear before the investigating committee of councils to testify, but if at any time the district attorney desired information or assistance, his client was willing to aid him.

With the exception of his brother-in-law, not one of the hundreds of friends that Bardsley had a year ago were present when he arose to receive the sentence of the court.

District Attorney Graham places the deficit at \$523,815.38, which is \$38,000 more than Bardsley admitted in his own statement. This amount will be reduced by the payment to be made by his sureties so the amount of the fine will not be determined until after the examination of the accounts shall be finished.

BARDSLEY IN PRISON.

Bardsley returned to Moyamensing this afternoon, and it is expected that he will be taken to the Eastern penitentiary tomorrow, where he will be shaved of his beard and be given a striped suit, and thereafter be known by number.

Judge Wilson was seen after passing the sentence upon Bardsley relative to the amount of the fine, and said that it would be about two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty dollars.

FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A Sensational Suit That Has Been Brought at Shelbyville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—[Special.]—A sensational suit was filed in the circuit court at Shelbyville last afternoon by H. Williams, who charges E. L. Dooler with the seduction of his daughter and claims \$10,000 damages.

Williams is a well-to-do farmer of good family and the daughter is his only child. She is a beautiful brunette and twenty-two years of age. Dooler is a wealthy young farmer about twenty-four years old.

Sheriff Moore has served a writ of attachment upon his farm and personal property. It is alleged that Dooler accomplished Miss Williams' ruin since under promise of marriage.

Locomotive Works to Shut Down.

FATON, N. J., July 2.—The large Cooke locomotive works of this city, employing 1,000 men, will close down in a few days owing to dullness in business. Nearly all of the hands will be discharged tomorrow night.

ATHENS GOES DRY.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS WIN THE FIGHT IN THE CLASSIC CITY

BY A MAJORITY OF ONLY FOURTEEN.

The Story of How the Battle Was Fought and Won—Exciting Scenes About the Polls.

ATHENS, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Old Clarke goes dry by 14 majority after one of the most memorable contests in the annals of the county.

The canvass has been one of great thoroughness and enthusiasm, but has been conducted without bitterness or discord, leaving no scars upon the face of the body politic. Both sides entered upon the poll grounds this morning with confidence of their strength and fully believing that victory would perch upon their banners.

At 7 o'clock the polls opened in Athens at the courthouse and the prohibitionists took the lead. For three hours they heavily outvoted the anti, and for awhile it looked like the county was going dry by over five hundred majority.

An ardent prohibitionist wagered \$200 with an enthusiastic anti that the county would go dry. The bet was mutually declared off shortly after the polls closed, when things began to get so badly mixed.

The anti never ceased to work, however, and kept up a steady kick throughout the day. The prohibitionists kept a lively move on things, and ran neck and neck with the anti to the finish.

EARLY RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY.

At 4 o'clock the prohs from Puryear's district came driving into town with a large banner upon which was printed in large letters:

"Puryear's district, 66 dry majority."

This raised at once a howl among the prohibitionists, who made the welkin ring. Then came the news from Buck Branch district, and it told of a prohibition majority of 51. Then Sandy Creek re-enforced it with 9 majority dry.

Dry stock went up very high.

Then Bradberry's came in with 25 wet majority, and Georgia Factory added 38 wet majority, followed with Princeton, 22, and Kenney's with 17.

This brought the prohs into the city with a majority of 24. It had all narrowed down to a fight over the Athens precinct. The anti took new hope and pressed onward. The prohs rushed all over town after voters, and worked on and on, backed by the prayers of many of the good women of Athens, who all day long had been praying at the Methodist church.

COUNTING THE ATHENS VOTE.

At 6 o'clock the polls closed, and the counting out commenced.

The managers of the polls were Messrs. W. D. Griffith, W. H. Fuller and J. M. Collins.

The vote was counted out in the presence of quite a number.

Neck and neck it went, sometimes one ahead and sometimes another went to the front. Each side was shaky, and neither knew the way it was going.

TINNY RUCKER'S GREAT JOY.

As the finish line was reached, Hon. T. W. Rucker leaned over the box, and, seeing the bottom covered with the green prohibition tickets, he rushed out and announced the victory.

The crowd went wild, hats flew in the air, and men rushed to each other to shake hands and congratulate each other.

The great fight was over, and the prohibitionists had won. Being called by the crowd, Captain W. B. Burnett, a prominent anti, made a ringing and manly speech, in which he stated that no bitterness rankled in his heart towards any man, and that Clarke county had demonstrated to the world that a prohibition campaign can be carried through without discord or discussion. His speech was tumultuously applauded.

Colonel Tinsley W. Rucker, in behalf of the prohs, made a short and pleasant speech, in which he said many kind words for the opposition, and then the crowd broke up. It will long be remembered as the hottest fight ever occurring in Clarke county.

SCENES AT THE POLLS.

The scenes at the polls in Athens were exciting. Colonel T. W. Rucker, Captain C. G. Talmadge, Mr. E. B. Hodgson, Mr. G. T. Hodgson and Captain J. E. Talmadge were the leaders of the prohibition workers, and were backed by over one hundred active adherents of the cause. Messrs. W. D. O'Farrell, John Crawford, W. F. Dorsey, W. J. Morton and others held down the other side of the question.

Below is the official vote:

Athens Precinct—Prohibition, 527; no prohibition, 537; no prohibition majority, 10.

Kenney's—Prohibition, 22; no prohibition, 46; no prohibition majority, 17.

Bradberry—Prohibition, 32; no prohibition, 57; no prohibition majority, 25.

Princeton—Prohibition, 30; no prohibition, 62; no prohibition majority, 22.

Georgia Factory—Prohibition, 16; no prohibition, 32; no prohibition majority, 38.

Puryear's—Prohibition, 91; no prohibition, 25; prohibition majority, 66.

Winterville—Prohibition, 123; no prohibition, 69; prohibition majority, 51.

Sandy Creek—Prohibition, 63; no prohibition, 54; prohibition majority, 9.

Total vote, prohibition, 912; no prohibition, 898; prohibition majority, 14.

Tomorrow night the prohibitionists will have a love feast at the gospel tent, and have invited their opponents to come and start out again united to work for the good of Athens.

The Banner's Comment on the Case.

The Athens Banner, which has all along taken no sides in the campaign, in its leading editorial of yesterday says that as soon as the election is over, the people will at once get together and work for the good of Athens.

The Banner's position has been endorsed by the conservative people on both sides. It has held the balance between the two sides, and has endeavored to prevent the malice and bad blood that is so often stirred up in a campaign of this character. It has published the news, and has done more than anything else to keep down the bitterness of the campaign.

In its editorial of yesterday THE BANNER says:

This day will end one of the most memorable contests in the history of Clarke county. The setting sun will witness a victory for one side, a defeat for the other, but it will rise tomorrow morning upon a people united again and ready to carry Athens forward to a grand future. Throughout the weeks of exciting canvass and animated discussion, each side has exhibited remarkable charity of feeling towards the other, and has demonstrated to the world, what has hitherto been thought to be impossible, that a prohibition fight can be carried through to the finish without quarreling and discord and bitterness.

Upon the face of the body politic no scars will be left to disgrace, and in the hearts of the people no malice will rankle against those who opposed.

At the very start of the campaign THE BANNER announced that it would be hands-off in the fight; that it was a question to be settled by the opinions of the citizens; that what in their judgment was the best law should be voted, and that a conservative position upon the question at issue would be the only one.

From that position THE BANNER has never varied. Its advertising columns were thrown open to each side, and the prohibitionists have patronized them more than the law and order party. Every line that touched upon the question one way or the other has been charged for at advertising rates.

At the close of the campaign we say we are gratified at the good feeling displayed on all sides, and feel that whichever way it may go Athens will not lose the efforts of any of her good citizens. In a few hours the fight will be over. And then all together for Athens.

THE JURY IS OUT.

And H. Clay King Will Soon Know His Fate.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—[Special.]—The jury having in their hands the fate of Colonel H. Clay King, charged with the murder of David H. Poston, in this city, in March last, is locked up in the rear of the courthouse, awaiting the verdict of the jury.

At 9 o'clock this afternoon, Court has been adjourned till next Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, but will, of course, in the event of a verdict being reached, be at once convened. The proceedings of the last day of the celebrated trial brought out a tremendous crowd. Every available inch in the courtroom was occupied, and the passages leading to the two entrances to the court were jammed by a perspiring mass of humanity. More ladies were present today than at any time since the trial began.

The defendant, as has been his wont, occupied the usual seat in the rocker, using his fan very vigorously and maintaining an apparently indifferent air.

The time until half-past 3 o'clock was taken up by Attorney General Peters in the closing argument of the state. He grouped his facts carefully, analyzing every part of the evidence, and left no point untouched, the jury giving close attention. The charge of Judge Dubose, which occupied one hour, was bold and clear at half-past 4 o'clock, at which time the jury retired.

WHY GLASS WAS SHOT.

A Sensational Story About the Affair at Brierfield.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.—[Special.]—Later details of the tragedy at Brierfield, in which Dr. Crowe shot and probably killed D. B. F. Glass, give a sensational origin to the difficulty.

Crowe came home from Blocton some ten days ago, and reported that on his way he had been robbed by highwaymen. He was battered in appearance, and had a slight scalp wound, and his horse was shot.

His neighbors talked it in a quiet way that they believed he had for some purpose robbed himself and shot his own horse, as he was reported to have started home from Blocton with a horse of money. Glass was more bold than the rest, and expressed this opinion openly. It was this declaration on Glass's part that Crowe wanted him to take back, and which Glass refused to do, that caused the tragedy. Glass is still hovering between life and death.

Laparotomy was performed on Glass today, and he stood the operation very well. Crowe gave himself up and demanded a preliminary trial, which was begun at 1 o'clock a. m. A special from Brierfield says Mr. Glass is dead.

THE SHERIFF IS SHORT.

He Dealt in Cotton Futures with Public Money.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., July 2.—Developments fully confirm the report of the defalcation of Sheriff Warfield. Yesterday afternoon his official papers were packed up all their effects and left on the Kate Adams for Memphis. The actual shortage will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000, made up of state tax, school tax and leve

THE GOVERNORS THIRD

VISIT TO HIS SOLDIER BOYS IN CAMP.

The Feeling Concerning the Much-Disputed Money Question—Notes and News from the Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Governor Northern reviewed the Ninth regiment this afternoon. The feature of the review was the absence of a band; otherwise it was "jamb up." Every effort was made to secure music, but without success.

The members of the governor's staff accompanying him were: Colonel Kell, Colonel Waring, Colonel Broughton and Colonel Swift. The first part of the review was formed in division of three battalions commanded by Colonel Yancey, Captain Field and Major Smith respectively, with Colonel Jones in command of the troops for protection. Too much in praise of the troops for protection. Too much in praise of the troops for protection. Too much in praise of the troops for protection.

Reports that the appropriation has run short and that Atlanta and Augusta week will not pan out, or at least be postponed, have created quite a stir here. General disappointment is expressed and everybody hopes that matters may all come out right.

Governor Northern said to me this afternoon that nothing definite in regard to the extent of the consumption of the appropriation could be told yet, as Quartermaster General West had not reported the situation. Colonel West will, however, make his statement to the governor tomorrow morning and the extent of the week's encampment will be at once settled. Governor Northern says he believes there is little doubt as to the carrying out of the plan, but the stay of the appropriation, if such turns out to be the case, may cause a little delay. The exact status of affairs will be made known tomorrow by the governor.

Adjutant General Kell candidly says he does not believe the encampment can be held next week, but has confidence in relief from the legislature. He says the legislature will not pass the appropriation bill until next week's encampment is postponed it will undoubtedly create some confusion. All arrangements have been made by the troops coming and the chances are that many men who can come next week would not be able to come later on.

Howard's Assassination.

Osborn, who assaulted Walter Howard yesterday, was arrested today and will be given a preliminary hearing probably tomorrow morning.

Tonight a brilliant military ball took place at the hotel, attended by society people from Chattanooga and other Georgia cities represented in the encampment. Tomorrow morning a German will be given by the LaGrange Light Infantry, Newnan Guards and Hill City Cadets. It will be an elegant affair.

The LaGrange Light Guards came to Chickamauga in a railroad coach that has a history. It is no stranger in these parts, having done duty here in the days of Civil War.

The coach, which is No. 10 and belongs to the Atlanta and West Point road, was used during the battle of Chickamauga for the transportation of wounded soldiers from the field to the hospital.

It is still in tolerably good repair. The LaGrange boys are proud of having been honored by its use, and for this, as well as many other courtesies, are highly pleased with the officials of the West Point.

Those Gay Savannah Boys.

Every day something new of the gayeties of the Volunteer Guards of Savannah turn up. They were certainly "the" boys of the encampment so far—after their own peculiar fashion.

They did everything that nobody else would ever dream of doing while they were in camp, and their career was fairly closed when the last night they all turned out in the company street in their night robes and posed for a series of flash-light photographs.

When these pictures are put on sale they will doubtless create a premium.

Another thing that the Savannah boys did was to tear the monogram from their fatigue caps and give them to the dear girls as souvenirs. When the girls saw the monogram "V. G." monogram in the corps, and the train was actually stopped so as to allow its possessor to present it to a fair Chattahoochee.

Colonel Yancey's Uniform.

Lieutenant Godlee Yancey, of the Ninth Georgia, is playing hard luck with a new uniform that he has never seen.

He ordered it several weeks ago and has received notification of its shipment an even half dozen times, but always has been haunted by the express office in vain.

The colonel is a clever, patient man, but he is beginning to contemplate something rash. He has had to drill his regiment in the dress, and of course, he is the possessor of a graceful military air, he does not feel so much at home outside of his uniform.

Speaking of uniforms, there are some very striking ones in the camp. One of the flash-green and gold of the Hill City Cadets and the gaudy plaids of the duBignon Volunteers being noticeably so.

A majority of the companies, however, wear the regulation fatigue, which, though plain blue and white, is by long odds the handsomest thing in the way of dress that comes to camp.

E. M. D.

Professor Marston Explains.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Replying to your article, "The Want of a Band," as contained in the edition of Thursday, July 1, I would say that neither I nor my band went to Chickamauga to spend the entire time of the encampment, nor were we engaged to do so, but I was engaged to play at the opening of the first and second week of said encampment, which was filled to their utmost satisfaction.

Colonel Jones endeavored to obtain the services of myself and band too late, as I had secured other engagements in Atlanta during the time of his command.

I trust you will find space in your columns, and as prominently placed, so that the Ninth regiment may appreciate the fact that it was not my wish to leave them "in the soup," as I had no engagement with them and previous engagements prevented my making any with them. Yours truly,

E. F. MARSTON,
Director Atlanta Zouave Band.

Augusta in the Soup.

In Augusta the military boys were knocked out by a telegram from Adjutant General Kell, who is at Chickamauga.

The telegram indicates that the encampment will close tomorrow.

A special to THE CONSTITUTION last night from Augusta repeating the telegram from Adjutant General Kell instructing him to suspend arrangements for the encampment until he was further heard from. The companies received the news with disappointment and indignation. They were surprised to learn that the appropriation for the encampment had been exhausted. Nearly all the companies had made their arrangements to leave here Monday for their week at the encampment. Their supplies had been purchased, and the anticipation of the soldiers for the week of pleasure and instruction in soldierly duty is thus destroyed.

Seed for the Millions.

ALBANY, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—An illustration of southwest Georgia's resources and possibilities was given today in an unusual shipment of agricultural products from this city by Colonel John P. Fort. That shipment consisted of 380 pounds of corn seed and 300 pounds of mustard seed, grown upon Colonel Fort's farm in the western portion of Georgia. The seed were shipped to D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich.

PRESIDENT MELDRIM

TALKS ABOUT THE DECISION OF SECRETARY NOBLE.

The Visit of the Georgia Commission to Him at Washington—The Plans Discussed—What Will Be Done.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Referring to Secretary Noble's decision, Hon. Peter W. Meldrim, chairman of the special commission in charge of the colored branch college, said to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent today: "Judge Hammond, the secretary of the commission, and myself accompanied by Dr. White of the Athens university, went to Washington some days ago for an interview with Secretary Noble. We found him a delightful gentleman, thoroughly courteous and willing to enter into a thorough discussion of the disposition of the fund coming to Georgia. We were frank in our statements and found the secretary equally so. Both sides were determined to do what was for the best of the colored people. The conclusion of the interview, we made a formal request that the money be turned over to the state, with the understanding that it should be distributed so that the colored people would receive an equitable share of the benefits accruing from it, the exact manner of the distribution to be left to the trustees of the State university, realizing the high character of the men comprising the board of trustees and the commission, and knowing that they would deal justly by both races.

The proposition met with a favorable response from the secretary. His proposition the commissioners were guided by the fact that in the beginning to the branch college existence it may not, and probably will not, require as much money as it will later on, when it is in running order and has a large number of pupils enrolled. The commission will accordingly draw on the funds for just what money is needed, both at this time and hereafter.

"The commission is well satisfied that this arrangement will be received with general satisfaction; under it, if the colored college needs half of the appropriation, it will get it; if that much is not required, it will receive less. If more than half is necessary to carry on the work, it will be the recipient of more than half."

Mr. Meldrim seemed well pleased with the result of the visit to Washington.

"Now that this question has been settled," said he, "the work of preparation can go right ahead. The school will probably open in the permanent site near this city, the first Wednesday in October. At a special meeting of the commission soon to be held, the selection of a faculty and the arrangement of a curriculum will be attended to. Although it is commonly spoken of as higher education for the negro it could be more properly titled industrial education. The ground for the permanent site will be cleared up, the main building and the outbuildings put in order and new buildings put up. The large residence now standing will probably be used for recitation purposes, some of the rooms being reserved for domestic purposes for the faculty. At the lower end of the property donated a building will be erected for the accommodation of the pupils and other domestic purposes. Later on other buildings will be built for the present these will probably suffice. I am satisfied now that the branch college will be in excellent working order before the first session is ended, and I think it will be good work in solving several vexatious problems."

OYSTERMEN DISSATISFIED.

They Will Ask for Changes in the Present Laws.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—The oystermen are not satisfied with the present laws, and they will have a bill introduced at the coming session of the legislature providing for their amendment.

Dr. Orndorff and a number of other interested parties met Representatives Clifton and Hartbridge this morning and had a long discussion of the present law and the amendments they desire made. Among other things, it is understood that they want the map made by Ensign Drake, of the coast survey service, accepted by the state as its official map in all matters relating to the oyster beds. In addition they desire the natural oyster beds to be thrown open to all who wish to work them. They also want all but citizens or residents kept out. Under the present law it is said that one man has practically monopolized the oyster lands of Glynn and Camden counties by the use of non-residents. Other important amendments will also be proposed. The question will be thoroughly discussed again in all probability before the bill is drawn up.

THE GRIFFIN DISTRICT.

The Conference in Session at Jonesboro—Interesting Services.

JONESBORO, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—The Methodist district conference of the Griffin district was opened this morning at 9 o'clock, with General C. A. Evans, of Atlanta, as the presiding officer, and Mr. Robert Martin, of Turin, as secretary.

This conference is composed of about one hundred delegates from twenty-four churches in the district, and besides this number of regular appointees, there are hundreds of Methodists from the surrounding country in attendance.

A last night's meeting General Evans, the presiding officer, preached one of the strongest sermons ever heard from his pulpit, and today at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. Samsel held the attention of a large congregation in a magnificent discourse on a text from Paul's epistle to the Hebrews.

The whole of Jonesboro is taking a great interest in the meeting, and all the arrangements toward the entertainment of our numerous guests have been consummated in perfect style. With the best of food and the most comfortable quarters in our midst, there is sure to be much good derived from the meeting.

A Carrier Pigeon Shot.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—A carrier pigeon was shot yesterday by the son of Mr. B. McGinty by Mr. W. H. McGinty, some six miles from Athens. The pigeon was winging its flight through the line either when Mr. McGinty caught sight of it, or when it fell, and to his astonishment, when he examined his feathered trophy he found his wing covered with beautifully traced characters, in variegated inks, which he immediately took down and reported to F. Reamer, 1700 Fifth street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

A Presentation.

MACON, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Last night the Macon Volunteers presented a handsome gift to Mr. Willie Turpin, the company's commissary sergeant, in appreciation of his faithful attention to the Volunteers while in camp at Chickamauga. The Volunteers fared well in the camp. As one of food, it can be stated that this company ate 350 chickens.

A NEGRO WIFE MURDERER.

He Claims He Was the Person Shot At, but His Wife Was Killed.

OZARK, Ala., July 2.—[Special.]—Deputy Campbell brought from Geneva yesterday a negro named Harry Desmacks, charged with killing his wife and a child in jail here until court meets in that county.

Harry was enamored with another woman, and he had repeatedly said he would get rid of his wife. On last Thursday night, after they had retired, he got his pistol and shot her in the neck, the ball ranging downward in her chest. She died without a struggle.

The shooting caused considerable indignation among the negroes in the community, and tried in several ways to get him so as to lynch him. Harry denies the charge, and says that some one shot at him through the window and hit her.

Italy and the World's Fair.

ROME, July 2.—The report that the chamber of commerce of Rome had declared itself against Italy's participating in the Chicago exhibition is absolutely without foundation. On the contrary, there is the best of feeling among those who would naturally care to exhibit. It is, however, true that by reason of a seemingly entire lack of interest on the part of the exhibition authorities, the people of Italy are fast losing their desire to exhibit.

A CHURCH DISCUSSION

WHICH IS SURE TO PROVE AN INTERESTING ONE.

The Novel Proposition Made by an Annieston Man—Is Immersion the Only Authorized Form of Baptism.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 2.—[Special.]—The following communication appears in the Christian Standard, published in Cincinnati, and explains itself. We are likely to have a discussion here on the subject of baptism. All the parties named are among our best people and mean business. The following is the full text of the controversy so far as given in The Standard:

The following is a rather unusual offer, and one, I predict, that shall develop much interest in an old, much-written-about subject. The offer grew out of a private conversation between the persons whose names occur in the document, and is here given to the public for the first time.

"ANNISTON, Ala., May 1891.—I hereby offer one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for conclusive evidence that immersion is taught as Christian baptism—that is, as the only form of Christian baptism taught by the Bible. The judges shall be composed of five clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, to be chosen by me, and five men to be chosen by Dr. E. C. Anderson.

For the benefit of your many thoughtful readers, I will say that R. P. Fugate, who makes this very remarkable challenge, is a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal church in this city, a leading physician of the state and ex-Mayor of Annieston. Dr. Fugate is a man of high character, and he is thoroughly in earnest in the matter, though we surmise that he would have never made the offer had he been better posted upon the controversy about baptism.

Dr. E. C. Anderson is a practicing physician in this city, a deacon in the Christian church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and a very zealous and successful church worker.

We do not intend that this challenge shall go unaccepted, and hereby accept it, and we believe that in that due time it shall be met.

Our plan is to select one of our ablest and most scholarly men and put the matter into his hands. All arrangements will be announced as soon as possible.

It is the case to make this additional explanation: Actuated by a desire to have both sides represented, so that the question would be more thoroughly tested, which would be fair and right, the writer, through Dr. E. C. Anderson, proposed a debate between representative men from either side. To this came the reply that a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church would not condescend to engage in a religious controversy; or, 2, would not debate so trivial a subject as the action of baptism; or, 3, that no clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church would condescend to debate with one of our preachers. If the first is intended, I have this to say: There is about as much controversy going on within the folds of the Protestant Episcopal church as in any other denomination. At the lower end of the property donated a building will be erected for the accommodation of the pupils and other domestic purposes. Later on other buildings will be built for the present these will probably suffice. I am satisfied now that the branch college will be in excellent working order before the first session is ended, and I think it will be good work in solving several vexatious problems."

"Now that this question has been settled," said he, "the work of preparation can go right ahead. The school will probably open in the permanent site near this city, the first Wednesday in October. At a special meeting of the commission soon to be held, the selection of a faculty and the arrangement of a curriculum will be attended to. Although it is commonly spoken of as higher education for the negro it could be more properly titled industrial education. The ground for the permanent site will be cleared up, the main building and the outbuildings put in order and new buildings put up. The large residence now standing will probably be used for recitation purposes, some of the rooms being reserved for domestic purposes for the faculty. At the lower end of the property donated a building will be erected for the accommodation of the pupils and other domestic purposes. Later on other buildings will be built for the present these will probably suffice. I am satisfied now that the branch college will be in excellent working order before the first session is ended, and I think it will be good work in solving several vexatious problems."

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THE MUCH DISCUSSED CORONERSHIP.

The Case Will Come Up for Hearing Before Judge Roney.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Judge Piquet this morning asked that an alternate mandamus be issued requiring Judge Eve to order an election for coroner. The superior court judge issued a rule nisi requiring the county or city court judge to appear before him on the 10th day of July, to show cause why an election should not be held for the office of coroner. This step satisfies Judge Piquet, and he is confident that he can establish by law the correctness of his position. Judge Eve will, of course, answer the rule and submit his opinion, which he delivered upon a review of Judge Piquet's petition, which was at first presented to him. Judge Eve maintains that his position in refusing to call an election to fill the office of coroner is right and will be sustained by law.

In the meantime Mr. Walter A. Clark is filling the office of coroner by appointment of Judge Eve, and is discharging the duties imposed upon him by virtue of the office. This promises to be a sensational case and one that will be interesting to the public.

THOSE REDUCED RATES.

The Reasons Why Mr. Sparks Asks the Commission for Them.

MACON, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION today published the fact that the Georgia Southern railroad system, through Recreational Sparks, is asking for a reduction of passenger rates on long hauls.

Mr. Sparks says the reason this reduction is requested is because he thinks it will increase the passenger earnings of the road and will be popular with the public.

The same article also appeared in THE CONSTITUTION of the 20th. The Clanton has never made any charges against any one, and he has not admitted that he was wrong. A. B. Carter, president of the Georgia Southern, and he was amicably adjusted. The truth of the matter is, Dr. George made a statement to a reporter Monday and returned home Tuesday and Wednesday was set as the day for the case to be heard. It shows very plainly that no settlement was made.

Your correspondent is anxious that this correction be made, as it is the true statement of facts in the case, all others, so far, having been absolutely untrue.

Exonerated.

MACON, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Today Deputy Marshal Poore made his appearance at the Macon States court and was released from the charges brought against him by Bryant, the Mitchell county moonshiner. The case was heard by Judge Speer, and Poore was entirely vindicated.

Business Change in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—Carter & Bradley, wholesale grocers, gave out today to the Columbus Grocery Company, with a capital of \$500,000. S. A. Carter is president; W. C. Bradley, vice president; C. E. Carey, secretary and treasurer.

The Old Board Re-Elected.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—The city council met last night to elect a new board of health, the old one having resigned in a body last night. The entire old board was re-elected. Alderman Ullman in nominating the old board said that by electing them the council would admit they were in the wrong, while if the old board were elected they would admit an error on their part. It is not thought that the old board will accept their election.

The American Investment Company.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—The American Investment Company held their annual meeting last night at the Hotel St. Simon's. Secretary A. E. Hawkins resigned, owing to his arduous duties as assistant president of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad. Mr. J. F. Galloway was elected to fill the vacancy.

Dear Sir—For about eight months I was afflicted with the Netterian very severely. I had used all sorts of remedies, and was treated by a physician without receiving any benefit. Less than one package of Sarsaparilla made a perfect cure. Respectfully,

MACON, Ga., June 21, 1891.

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BRABHAM NO MORE.

THE CHARLOTTE MURDERER PAYS THE PENALTY.

A Graphic Story of the Execution of a Desperate Criminal in North Carolina. He Confesses.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2.—[Special.]—The career of Henry W. Brabham, the sportsman and murderer, ended on the gallows in the county jail in this city this morning. At the very last moment he concluded not to die with a lie on his lips, and caused it to be announced from the scaffold that he it was who really killed John B. Mocco. There had been no doubt in the minds of our people of his guilt, and they took his confession as a matter to have been expected.

It was a hot July day, and the sun beat down pitilessly upon the gray walls of the jail. Waves of heat streamed from the building, and from the streets as the Cox construction arrived at the scene. The street in the vicinity of the jail was packed with a curious crowd, both blacks and whites standing in the sweltering sun. Deputy Sheriff Bissner stood at the entrance to the jailyard to see that none except those privileged should enter.

Inside the jail Sheriff Smith was busily arranging the details of the execution, and the vestment and reception rooms were filled with a crowd patiently waiting for the door to be thrown open to admit them into the corridor before the execution was to take place. In the meantime a preacher was talking with Brabham, a barber was shaving him and a doctor was patching the wound over his eye made in his encounter with the sheriff a few nights ago.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock the doors were thrown open and the crowd surged into the jail. It was the largest crowd ever admitted to a hanging there. They packed the walkway around the three tiers of cells, and filled the south corridor, in which the gallows was erected. Brabham was confined in a cell on the north corridor.

It was not a pleasant sight to look upon as one entered the place of execution. The crossbeam with its dangling noose, under which was a small platform mounted by a pair of steps, occupied the center of the scene. In a corner facing the gallows, and in full view of the condemned, was set on end the coffin to receive his body.

There was but little ceremony about the business. Up to within ten minutes of the execution Brabham had refused to have any talk with the preachers. Then Rev. P. A. Alston, the colored rector of St. Michael's chapel, entered his cell and had a brief talk with him. Then the procession was formed to the gallows. Rev. Mr. Alston and the sheriff followed and mounted the gallows. As Brabham stood with the noose dangling by his side the preacher read a prayer. The silence of the assembly unbroken save by the preacher's voice.

At the conclusion of the prayer the minister made a few remarks at the request of the condemned man. He said that Brabham had just made a confession to him. He said that he was guilty of the deed. "He also requests me to say to his friends," continued the preacher, "to beware of gambling and drinking, and to profit by the example he is affording them."

As Brabham stood upon the gallows he presented a picture of complete self-control. He was firmly and immovably, and not a muscle trembled. As the preacher concluded his remarks the sheriff slipped the noose over Brabham's head and adjusted the black cap over his head.

"Goodbye," some one in the crowd called to Brabham while this was being done. "Goodbye," he responded, in a low tone. "Pray for me while I am going."

As the noose was being adjusted, the sheriff and his deputies descended from the platform. The steps were removed, and then the crowd saw a solitary hooded figure standing alone on the trap. The doctors had out their hands, and there was a gleam of steel as a hatchet whirled through the air and descended upon the rope that supported the trap. Like a flash the supports fell from under the man, and he was darted downward for a distance of four feet, when the slack in the rope was taut. His head fell to one side, and he landed around one of the wooden beams. There was a great tremor throughout his frame as if it was being shaken by a violent chill. His legs drew up and then straightened out limply. His breast heaved perceptibly a dozen or more times, and the murder of Mocco was avenged.

The trap was sprung ten minutes to 11 o'clock, and in nine minutes his pulse had ceased to beat, and in eleven minutes he was dead. The body was lowered to the ground, and the crowd saw a solitary hooded figure standing alone on the trap. The doctors had out their hands, and there was a gleam of steel as a hatchet whirled through the air and descended upon the rope that supported the trap. Like a flash the supports fell from under the man, and he was darted downward for a distance of four feet, when the slack in the rope was taut. His head fell to one side, and he landed around one of the wooden beams. There was a great tremor throughout his frame as if it was being shaken by a violent chill. His legs drew up and then straightened out limply. His breast heaved perceptibly a dozen or more times, and the murder of Mocco was avenged.

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HE HANGS THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON'S LAST GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD.

He Prayed and Sang Till Midnight and Then Dropped Asleep—His Last Day on Earth.

Today Washington hangs. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock today he will mount the scaffold. A few minutes afterward the trap will spring and the slayer of Oliver will be hurled into eternity. Everything is in complete readiness for the execution. The black vest and breeches, the alpaca coat, the yellow flannel shirt, requested by George—the embroidered slippers—all were brought to the jail yesterday afternoon by Deputy Barnes. The condemned man will this morning don the last clothes that he will ever wear. The gallows stands looking more grimly than ever, as though impatient for its victim. The rear fence has stripes nailed against and



above it. The three triggers, one live and two dead, were arranged yesterday afternoon. The bags have further stretched the rope—in fact nothing remains undone for the doomed man's execution of his crime.

Attending the execution will be: Rev. Lee, Rev. Jones and Rev. Hall; Dr. Griffin, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Gregory and Dr. R. W. Westmoreland; representatives of the press, and any relatives of Washington who may care to be present.

Then, of course, Sheriff Morrow, with his deputies and officers, and the jailers will be there.

The prisoners will not be allowed within sight. Though the wooden jail clearly overlooks the scaffold, and the view from the upper stories of the brick building is good, it will avail the tenants nothing. They will be placed elsewhere during the hanging.

It is probable that the sidewalks and streets around the jail will be crowded. Yesterday two patrolmen were constantly ordering people away from the vicinity who were endeavoring to gain a peep at the instrument of death, and who, mistaking a wooden partition for it, were watching intently. Today nothing can be seen, save and gaze at they will.

How He Spent Yesterday.

Mr. Miller was the first to call at Washington's cell yesterday.

At 7 o'clock he found him standing up, smoking a cigar, looking as cheerful as mortal could.

"Good morning, George," said Mr. Miller. "Mornin' Got a feller's breakfast done?"

"Have it in a minute."

"Cap'n, is de ole 'oman comin' dis mornin'?" "Wants to see 'er. It's de last time I has got 'er see 'er."

Soon the meal was ready. A tempting steak, two eggs and some biscuit were set before him.

Evidently in a good nature, he sat eating heartily, occasionally looking up and making some comment about the food.

Taking up his knife and fork, he held them in his hands and looked at the meat in his dish.

"Say, boss," he remarked, gazing up, "got a hatchet 'bout de place?"

"A hatchet?"

"Oh, I see 'on'y fannin'. Dat steak's all-right."

It was evident that his words were sincere, for he hastily dispatched every morsel.

He had just concluded when his eyes were attracted toward the door.

"Do good Lawd!" he exclaimed.

It was a watermelon, sent to him by Mr. Thompson, the grocer, next door.

His hearty meal interfered in no way with his appetite then.

Mr. Jordan sliced it and Washington ate it—one slice but a little more rapidly than the other.

From this time till 8 o'clock he sat smoking a cigar or cigarette.

At that hour Rev. Jones called.

As he entered the cell Washington greeted him most pleasantly.

"How's de pawson dis mornin'?" said George. "How's Mr. Washington?" asked the minister.

"He's all fixed 't go. Hate to, but kinda guess I've got to."

For half an hour the two sat praying, reading the Bible and talking together. The effect was evident. George never cried with more penitence of heart.

At 9 o'clock Rev. Hall arrived.

The scene was but a repetition of that of the previous hour.

At 10 o'clock Rev. Lee came. He remained for about twenty minutes and then Washington sat down singing quietly.

It was just an hour before noon when Mrs. Lucinda Washington appeared. Mrs. Lucinda was nicely dressed in handsome spring attire.

"Hello, George," said she.

"Hello, y'self. Come in heh a sot down make y'self 't home."

Mrs. Lucinda did so.

A BIG TAX RETURN.

THE WASH COLLIER LAND VALUED BY ARBITRATION.

Mr. Armstrong Dissatisfied with the Value Colonel Adair, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Lowndes Settle It.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to the value of the Wash Collier place.

This is one of the most valuable pieces of land anywhere around the city—and is famous as the "dead line."

It lies just outside the city limits, and consists of 600 acres of woodland, fronting 800 feet on Peachtree and West Peachtree.

This body of land was returned to the county tax collector last year at \$85,000.

Tax Receiver Armstrong would not receive this valuation for 1891.

He claimed that it was much too low.

Mr. Collier then offered it at an increase of \$25 per acre. This was not accepted. They then agreed to settle the matter by arbitration.

Mr. Phil Harrison was selected to represent the county, and Colonel George W. Adair acted for Mr. Collier.

These gentlemen could come to no agreement, but differed widely in their opinions as to the value of the land.

Colonel Adair thought \$125 per acre a liberal return for the property. Mr. Harrison valued it at \$425 per acre. This he thought a low estimate.

They decided to select a third man, and agreed on Mr. George S. Lowndes.

After a thorough examination into the matter, this gentleman agreed with Mr. Harrison.

The result was that yesterday the property was handed in to the tax receiver at \$275,000. This is close on to four hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre.

This will make quite a difference in the taxes of last year and this.

There is no appeal; these figures must be accepted. Colonel Adair when approached on the subject said:

"This price is an extortion—an outrage. Why, there is no body of 600 acres of land in the state of Georgia that is assessed as high as \$100 per acre. Land around the city, such as that of Oak Grove and Collins' districts, will average in assessment \$8 and \$10 per acre. Fifty acres of this Collier property front on Peachtree—this, I think, is worth this price; the balance certainly is not. It runs back to Peachtree creek, is rough and of little value—nothing like the amount assessed."

Mr. Harrison, when asked his opinion, said: "The land is worth every cent of \$425 per acre. If put on the market it would far exceed this, I think. I told Mr. Adair that if Mr. Collier cared to sell I would bring him a purchaser tomorrow at \$500 per acre. Land further out, on the same street, sold a few days ago for \$600 per front foot, and that just this side at \$100. I think \$275,000 a moderate value at which to return the property."

Mr. George S. Lowndes, the third man, when called on was found to be very sick and could see no one.

The arbitrator is out of the city, and up to this writing knows nothing of the decision of the arbitrators.

The CONSTITUTION will probably give him the first he knows of their action.

NEARING COMPLETION.

The Handsome Piano Donated to the Grady Hospital Recently Finished.

The fine piano donated by the Atlanta Piano Company to the fund for the Grady hospital will be completed in a few days and placed on exhibition.

This is the second piano of the style that has been completed by the Atlanta company, and will be equal to the finest northern-made piano.

The case is of mahogany, with panels inlaid with pearls and scrolls and flowers. It will be the finest piano they have ever made.

In one of his speeches Mr. Grady said that Atlanta was producing everything that was being manufactured in the north from the steam engine in mechanics to the finest of all art works, including pianos.

The hearers of that speech doubtless little dreamt that after his eloquent voice was still forever an Atlanta-made piano would be contributed to a fund to build a hospital called after his name.

The generous gift of the handsome piano by the Atlanta company is highly appreciated by the league of friends of Mr. Grady and the Grady hospital.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The League and Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Columbus. Columbus.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-4 Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1

Base hits—Columbus, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Columbus, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Gastight and Donohue; Crane, Kelly and Hurley.

At Boston. Boston.....2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 6-12 Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0-4

Base hits—Boston, 15; Washington, 10. Errors—Boston, 6; Washington, 8. Batteries—Buffington and Murphy; Foreman and Loban.

At St. Louis. St. Louis.....5 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 5-15 Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0-7

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Louisville, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Griffin and Munyan; Elbert and Cahill.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rain postponed New York-Philadelphia game at Philadelphia.

At Brooklyn. Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1-3

Base hits—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 6. Errors—Brooklyn, 0; Boston, 4. Batteries—Terry and Dally; Clarkson and Gansz.

At Cincinnati. Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; King and Berger.

At Chicago. Chicago.....4 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 2-20 Cleveland.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1-5

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Luby and Bowman; Vian and Zimmer.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACE, N. Y., July 2.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons were present here today to witness the opening of this track's summer meeting. It rained more or less all day and was quite cool, but every one came prepared for this, and as the favorites were in front quite often, every one went home satisfied.

First race, five furlongs, Vintage Time fly won, Leo second, Solo third. Time, 1:33.

Second race, one mile, Kindora won, Knapp second, Flattery third. Time, 2:05.

Third race, seven furlongs, La Tosca won, Nellie By second, Vagabond third. Time, 1:29.

Fourth race, one mile, Raeland won easily, Major Daly second, Tea Tray third. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, Longford won, Virgie second, Long Island third. Time, 1:51.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter, Glendale won, Outbound second, Elre third. Time, 2:14.

Seventh race, six furlongs, Kenwood won, Kitty Van second, Dr. Hastrook third. Time, 1:35.

SOME CHANGES.

THAT HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE STREET RAILWAYS.

New Superintendent—Several Resignations The New Lines—Ponce de Leon Looking Up.

There have been some very material changes in the management of the Atlanta consolidated street railway lines, within the past few days.

Mr. S. T. Walker has resigned the superintendency of the Atlanta and Edgewood, Mr. J. E. Olson, the superintendency of the Fulton county lines, and Mr. J. B. Patterson the superintendency of the Metropolitan lines.

General Manager Betts has, as a result of these resignations, made some important appointments.

Mr. W. S. Larendon has been made general superintendent of all the lines of the consolidated company. Mr. Larendon has been the efficient superintendent of the different car lines. This gives him charge of cars, trains, conductors, motormen, engineers and firemen on the dummies and the superintendency of the running of trains.

Mr. E. W. Dutton, who has heretofore had charge of the Thomson-Houston electric light plant, is made master mechanic of the Atlanta consolidated lines. He will look after repairs, construction of new lines and all the mechanical work connected with the company's property.

Mr. S. T. Walker, who resigned the superintendency of the Atlanta and Edgewood line, is made roadmaster of the Atlanta consolidated lines. He will have charge of track construction. Mr. Walker is the builder of the Edgewood line, which has been pronounced the best constructed electric line in the country.

Mr. B. E. Baily, formerly track foreman, has been appointed as Mr. Walker's assistant.

Mr. Arnold Broyles has been appointed claim and purchasing agent. Mr. Broyles is one of Atlanta's brightest and ablest young men, is a member of the city council, and has been general bookkeeper for the American Trust and Banking Company.

Work on the Lines.

The work on the different lines now in process of construction is progressing rapidly. Work on the Whitehall street line has reached Fair street, where the line crosses the line to Fort McPherson, and would be ready for the cars to start running by Sunday if the crossing were here.

"When will the cars be running?" General Manager Betts was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I can hardly say. The line would be ready as far as Fair street Sunday if the switch were here. I received a telegram from Johnston, Pa., today, stating that it had been shipped and will arrive in a few days, and cars will be put on the line at once."

Work has begun on the Marietta street line also, and the old street car track is being torn up and the new track put down.

To Ponce de Leon.

The new line to Ponce de Leon has been completed in the Boulevard. Cars come from there into the city or the Boulevard to Pine, across Pine to Courtland, and thence around by way of Linden avenue into the city. Rails are being received daily to go on the new lines.

Since March 17th last, the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company has spent \$30,000 in Atlanta on construction alone.

Manager Betts is getting estimates for a car to hold thirty new cars, for repair shops, machine shops, and an increase from 450 to 1,000-horse power at the Fulton county plant.

The company has given the Pullman company the contract for the construction of twenty handsome open cars of the finest description. The first six have been shipped. The others will be shipped as they are finished.

The motors, tracks and generators come from the Thomson-Houston company at Boston, and the work on them is being pushed forward rapidly, and they will be shipped as soon as possible.

The builders at Johnston are at work on the network of switches which is to be placed on Broad street across Marietta. This switch cost \$7,000. It is an intricate piece of workmanship, as it has to be so arranged that cars coming from any direction to where the street cross can branch off on any of the different lines centering there.

Music at Ponce de Leon Sunday.

This will be music in the air around Ponce de Leon Sunday. The company will have finished by Saturday the new music pavilion, which seats sixty musicians, and on Sunday the first concert will be given at Ponce de Leon.

A half dozen are lights have been placed at the grounds, and as soon as possible a number of beautiful colored incandescent will be placed there.

The management has gone to work to revive the old-time popularity of Ponce de Leon, and it looks at present as if it will succeed.

TWO COTTAGES BURNED.

In South Atlanta Yesterday Afternoon—The Department Saves Others.

An alarm of fire was telephoned in from south Atlanta yesterday afternoon, and the fire from engine house No. 2 went out.

The fire had a good headway before the alarm was turned in, and when the firemen reached the place the cottages were nearly consumed and a third was afire.

The first two could not be saved, and burned to the ground. One belonged to Policeman J. A. Seall and the other to Mr. Stewart, a carpenter.

The house of Mr. J. A. Robinson, a dummy conductor, was saved, but it was damaged considerably. The total loss will amount to over a thousand dollars. The buildings were lightly insured and the furniture was saved.

There are a number of houses close by, and the firemen did good work in saving them.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have resorted to "the peculiar medicine" for cure.

OBITUARY.

LEYDEN.—Died, on Thursday, July 24, at 6 p. m., Katherine Meriwether Leyden, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Leyden. Funeral takes place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, No. 60 Luckie street.

2 Million Bottles filled in 1873. 18 Million Bottles filled in 1890.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"More wholesome than any Aerated Water which art can supply."

"Invalids are recommended to drink it."—THE TIMES, LONDON.

SOLE EXPORTERS: THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD., LONDON, ENG.

Try Tyner's Pure Ice Cream Soda, 5c.

"Ellen N" auction Saturday. Take 8:10 a. m. train.

Civil Service Examination.

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Notice.

The members of the South Carolina Society will please take notice that the grounds at Louisville have been engaged for their use on July 4th, and that the Western and Atlantic railroad has given a special car with the rate of 25 cents round trip for the members of the society and their friends who present invitations at the car.

G. R. DESAUNTERS, J. H. HAMMOND, J. G. ST. AMAND, S. W. WILKES, E. T. SMITH, A. D. BOWLES, Committee.

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher: "Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: 'The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.' [Signed] GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., NEW YORK."

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 3, 1891.

Undermining Atlanta Industry.

We call special attention to the interviews of Mr. Elias Haiman and Mr. William E. Austin in today's CONSTITUTION. They show that the railroads are undermining Atlanta industry by discriminations which are so flagrant that they amount to a conspiracy against the prosperity of the city.

It is almost incredible that Georgia corporations, owing their existence to the state and enjoying special privileges which other roads cannot claim, should deliberately put into effect a system of rates which, if continued, will hand over to manufacturing cities outside the state a large part of the business which naturally comes to Atlanta. If every other consideration could be forgotten, it is incredible that business men should deliberately pursue a policy which is sure to undermine the prosperity and retard the development of the region through which their roads run, and the cities which contribute most to their revenues.

Such a policy is as suicidal as it is unjust. It is in open violation of law and vigorous measures to apply the law's penalty will soon be set in motion. But the matter will not end there. These extortionists will be exceedingly fortunate if they do not have to meet far more serious trouble than the existing laws are likely to give them.

Independent Silver Talk.

Some of the western republican senators are determined to have free silver coinage if they have to bolt their party.

According to a Denver special in The New York Herald, Senator Teller declares himself against Harrison in a three-column interview, and strongly intimates that he will support a free silver democrat in preference to an anti-free coinage republican.

The interview concludes as follows: If the gold monometallists think they can afford to abandon their political principles and parties and make the question of a single dollar the great question in the political field in the near future, we will accept their challenge and inscribe on our banner: "The unlimited coinage of gold and silver; a sufficiency of money with which to do the business of the country; good money; gold and silver money; international money; the money of the fathers; paper money interchangeable for gold and silver." And beneath that we will write: "Equal opportunity for the rich and poor alike; equal privileges to all, special privileges to none." And in my judgment it will not be a doubtful issue, for the right, as it always has been, will triumph over wrong.

And little need we care what name is given to the men who rally around that banner, and who carry the principles thereon inscribed into the daily administration of national affairs. In an interview published the same day, Senator Wolcott takes equally advanced ground in favor of free silver. Now, this is significant. Senator Teller is an old republican. He has been honored time and again by his party, and was only recently re-elected. He was a cabinet officer under Arthur. His record, his affiliations and his political interests are thoroughly republican, and yet, rather than see free silver defeated, he will turn his back on his party and vote for a free silver democrat. His colleague, Senator Wolcott, is a younger man, but he is willing to risk his future on the free silver issue.

It will be noted that Senator Teller already talks like a sound democrat. In addition to the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, he wants more money, good money, paper money interchangeable for gold and silver. He is ready, too, for tariff reform, and so declares himself when he asks for "equal opportunity for the rich and poor alike; equal privileges to all, special privileges to none."

All this means more than appears on the surface. It means an upheaval in the republican party, and the complete demoralization of its rank and file, if the democrats continue their campaign of education and make financial reform and tariff reform the supreme issues. When the critical moment comes there will be other bolting republican leaders besides Senators Teller and Wolcott.

Wanamaker's Imbecility.

If President Harrison decides to retain John Wanamaker in the cabinet it must be on the ground that the postmaster general is too much of an imbecile to be a criminal.

Mr. Wanamaker's explanation of his irregular conduct in certain matters is that he "forgot." When he raised Quay's corruption campaign fund perhaps he forgot Quay's character and methods. When he posed as a pillar of morality in Bethany Sunday school perhaps he forgot that he had virtually purchased a seat in the cabinet. When he became so intimate with Lucas and Marsh perhaps he forgot their gambling transactions with public money. It seems, according to his own statement, that he forgot making a request of the controller to delay the appointment of a receiver

for the Keystone bank. If he forgot that, how natural it is that he should forget his connection as a stockholder with that swindling concern! Doubtless he forgot that he carried stock in the names of his clerks, but that his signature was on the stubs of the stock book.

"Forgot" is a word to conjure with when a man like Wanamaker uses it. Many a man guilty of the half of the postmaster general's meanness would be kicked out of office, disgraced forever. But this fellow can stand up like a big baby and sweep away all the damning proof against him by whimpering his stereotyped "I forgot."

The president may stand by his right bower if he feels like it, but if he maintains that he is an honest man he must admit that he is an imbecile. Such forgetfulness cannot go with a sound mind. And now the question comes up: Is an imbecile fit to be postmaster general?

As to Quay.

We printed the other day the protest of prominent citizens of Pennsylvania against Quay and the policy which he represents. This protest is perhaps more important than it appears to be, and, so far as we know, it is without a parallel in our political history; but the career of the republican party has so thoroughly accustomed the public to the contemplation of corruption in high places that such a phenomenon as Quay appears to be not only natural but inevitable.

Nevertheless, the spectacle that Quay presents is altogether unusual; indeed, it is unique. He seems to fit both the period and party, but this is due to the fact that the republican politicians have prepared the way for the appearance of just such a representative. A party without principles naturally attracts men without character. It does more; it disintegrates the moral fiber of honest men who train with it. The spectacle which Quay presents, and in a lesser degree, that of John Wanamaker, is a disgrace to the whole country. It fastens upon us a shame from which it will be difficult to escape.

So far as the republican party is concerned, its attitude toward Quay has simply outlawed it. The people of Pennsylvania redeemed themselves in a measure by repudiating Quayism at the last election, but the republican party has endorsed, and still endorses, him with an earnestness that ought to damn it in the eyes of all honest men.

The Philadelphia republicans who demand the retirement of this wretched scamp from public life do not represent their party. They represent rather the American spirit which cannot tolerate corruption. But what will their protest amount to? Quay is holding two offices of honor and profit. He represents the great state of Pennsylvania in the senate, and he is the active head of the republican party. Will he resign from these positions and retire to private life? Will the republican party compel him to step down and out, and thus show that it appreciates the demand which the people make for honesty in politics? Will the president, who is said to be of a moral and religious turn of mind, demand the resignation of Quay?

To ask these questions is to answer them. The republican party has not, since the taking off of Abraham Lincoln, been managed in the interests of honesty and morality. Its tendency has been all the other way. It has degenerated more rapidly than any political organization known to history. There has not been a day since the war when it was not ready to embrace dishonesty in order to win success—where it was not willing to endorse criminals and engage in crime in order to win a victory. It has degenerated until now we behold the spectacle of Quay and Wanamaker, twin statesmen from a republican state, one in the senate and the other in the cabinet.

Quay will not resign, and neither the republican party nor the administration will bring any pressure to bear on him. Quay is a necessity to the republican party, and he is therefore a necessity to the president, who is a candidate for a second term. As a party manager, his services cannot be dispensed with. He is bold, skillful and unscrupulous. He knows all the avenues of corruption, for he has trod them all. He knows what a powerful instrument corruption is, and its uses are familiar to him. He will remain the republican leader, and the republican party hopes once more to profit by his rascality.

Negro Republicans in Ohio.

The republican negroes of Cincinnati have been holding a meeting to protest against the treatment they have received at the hands of the white leaders of the party. According to all accounts this meeting was a tremendous affair. The negroes not only made threatening speeches, declaring it to be their purpose to desert and demand the republican party if their demands are not acceded to, but they passed a series of fiery resolutions setting forth their full purpose.

To those who know nothing of the negro character, or of its development under the humiliating conditions that exist in the north, these threatening speeches and resolutions would appear to be ominous indeed; but there is nothing whatever in them. The spirit of independence which seems to breathe through the proceedings of the meeting is pure sham, and the speeches are not as earnest as those heard at a school examination.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, the great republican organ of Ohio, gives a fuller report of the meeting than the democratic Enquirer, but considers the affair too contemptible for editorial reference. This fact shows that the republican leaders thoroughly understand the negro character which they have assisted in developing. They know that this meeting, with its inflated orators and its fiery resolutions, is merely intended to enable some of the colored bucks around Cincinnati to get their names in the newspapers.

If this were not so—if the meeting and the resolutions meant anything—the republican leaders would be thrown into quite a panic just at this time, for the demands of the negroes would add largely to the tangle in which they find themselves. The negroes, it must be remembered, hold the balance of power in Ohio, and if they should conclude to remain away from the polls the republicans would inevitably lose the state. In other words, if the Cincinnati meeting represented the sentiments of the negroes who were present, or if it even represented the negroes who made speeches, it would be a very serious affair for the republicans, and

with one impulse they would rise up and give the negroes what they demand.

In point of fact, however, nobody in Ohio will pay any attention to the resolutions of the negroes, not even the negroes themselves. The Enquirer gives an apt description of the affair in one word. It heads its report "Wind!" The negro bucks, after getting their names in the papers, will go to the back streets and gullies where republican prejudice has driven them, and they will issue forth in droves on election day to humbly and cheerfully vote the republican ticket. They seem to accept with gratitude and pride the contempt of the white republicans. Therefore the question arises, is there any hope for such voters?

A Bad Precedent.

The exercise of the pardoning power is well enough under the proper circumstances, but it is sometimes greatly abused. Over in Italy, the other day, King Humbert was petitioned to pardon a brigand named Carbone, on the ground that he has undergone a change of heart.

Carbone has been in prison since 1868. He killed four men, but was recommended to mercy as "not being a bad man at heart." When he and his band surrendered the people felt so overjoyed at getting rid of them that they embraced and kissed the prisoners, who returned the salute.

It is very pleasant to hear that this desperado has been converted, and it is a pity to keep a good man locked up. But how does anybody know anything about it? His pardon would be the signal for the appearance of multitudes of converted criminals, all clamoring for executive clemency. The safer course would be not to establish such a precedent. They cannot afford to be bothered with it in Italy, and we find it hard enough to punish criminals here, without allowing new obstacles to be thrown in the way of justice.

A Wave of Violence.

Just at present the north and west are suffering from an epidemic of lawlessness. We do not allude to the ordinary class of violent crimes, but to certain lawless outrages which northern newspapers are in the habit of charging upon the south.

Let us glance at the record for the past week. Herbert Pratt, of West Medway, Mass., for testifying against liquor dealers, was attacked by a mob of masked men, beaten and stripped, and then covered with a coat of tar.

A man near Peoria, Ill., failing to obey the notice of the white caps to leave the county, was shot dead in the road by some of the gang.

At another place in Illinois a man and his daughter were seized by the white caps, beaten, and then tarred and feathered.

In Kansas Colonel Sam N. Wood was assassinated, it is believed, at the instance of several republican politicians.

In the same state Mrs. Mary A. Lease, of the Farmers' Alliance, charges the republicans with making three attempts to put her out of the way with poisoned lemonade. These make a very ugly batch of items, and are calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. Is it possible that human life is held in such light esteem in the north and west? Have people in those regions no safeguards in the matter of free speech, and no protection when life and liberty are threatened? Are the north and west given over to lynch law and mob violence?

THE DEMOCRATS thought the surplus was embarrassing. The republicans would give a great deal to be embarrassed that way now. "THE ADMINISTRATION," says The Globe-Democrat, "is not going to cross any bridges until it comes to them." No, decidedly not. There's that Pennsylvania Quay, as the French say.

A TWO-CENT passenger rate on the Georgia trunk lines would be in the nature of a Major Campbell Wallace calls a counter-irritant. It would also be in the nature of a reduction of the taxes imposed on the people by the corporations. The commission should consider this matter at once.

THE REASON that John Wanamaker is such a good man is because he carries a lunch to Bethany Sunday school and advertises in The Philadelphia Press. Can a man go wrong who indulges in these pastoral habits?

If QUAY would wave the American flag, perhaps all the republicans would rally round him.

WE HAVE seen that the railroad commission of Georgia has its eyes open and its teeth on edge. What is to prevent it from declaring a two-cent passenger rate on the trunk lines in Georgia? The people are ripe for this reduction in taxation.

WITH TWO such patriots as Quay and John Wanamaker the republican party ought to make a rattling campaign. We shall have something of this sort, but the people will do the rattling.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK seems to be about the only great man in the administration who has a clean record. Uncle Jerry's only fault is that he knows nothing about farming.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE census shows that in thirty-five agricultural counties in Virginia there has been a decline in the last decade, while in nearly as many more there has been no change of consequence. Tobacco and wheat production has fallen off. The cause is said to be the western competition, the disturbed condition of the state's finances, the exactions of the railroads, the excessive cost of marketing products and the special oppressions complained of by the Farmers' Alliance. Nobody looks forward to the continuance of this depression.

OUR PENSIONS for the year 1886 amounted to less than eighteen million dollars. This year they will amount to over one hundred and thirty million dollars—one third of the entire running expenses of the government. There is an increase each year. When will it end?

THE CHICAGO INTER OCEAN says: "Before the war there was no such flower as the daisy in Virginia. The hardy daisy was a curiosity. Now the fields just around Richmond are white with them. This is especially so of the late battlefields about the Chickahominy river and wherever the federalists had encampments. An investigation shows that the seeds of the prolific daisy were brought there in the bags of hay brought by the Union soldiers to Virginia when they were camped near the city. An old lady west of Richmond is the spot from which the daisy began to spread."

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER is responsible for the following: "Twenty years ago Colonel Bedford, of Kentucky, bought a prize bull from the Megibben stock farm. When payment was asked for, Colonel Bedford insisted that the bull was not constituted as a reasonable bull ought to be constituted, and, therefore, refused to settle. A suit of law resulted, and has run through its many changes for nearly a quarter of a century. The best legal talent of Kentucky was employed, and the fees and costs have exceeded \$50,000. On the last trial, at Versailles, after the case had gone to the court of appeals a half dozen times, two United States attorneys appeared to write up the case for the sides. John G. Carlisle was for the bull (that is, the Megibbens) and Joe Blackburn was for Bedford."

ford. The verdict was \$2,000 for the Megibbens and the bull. Meanwhile the elder Megibben has died, and another attempt to get into the court of appeals is expected."

THE NEW YORK WORLD says: "Call it, in some respects, a land of surprises to the visitor from North America. He discovers, for instance, that the government theater in Santiago is a finer playhouse than any in the United States—a magnificent structure with four tiers of balconies sumptuously upholstered with crimson brocade and decorated in white and gold. When the great auditorium is filled with a representative audience of Chilean beauty and manliness, the Parisian toilets of the women, their bare arms, fluttering fans and blazing jewels bewilder the visiting spectator. It is more gorgeous than anything in Paris. The average price of seats on the floor of the house is \$4."

BALMACEA, the president of Chili, is having newspaper men shot at a rapid rate. He probably agreed with Napoleon that four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets.

From Indiana.

From The Shelbyville, Ind., Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is now one of the greatest papers in America, and one much to be admired.

Its editorial utterances are strong and able, and it is not afraid to assert its opinions of men and measures.

It gives good and sound reasons for the faith that it professes.

Its manly stand for the dollar of the fathers and its determination that the silver issue shall not be ignored, call forth expressions of the kindest regard on all sides.

The Democrat sends greetings to THE CONSTITUTION, with the hope indulged that it will continue to hold the fort.

HERE AND THERE IN GEORGIA.

A remarkable story, told by The Marietta Journal, exemplifies the old adage, "Be sure your sin will find you out." "George Pearce, white, who killed Charlie Edwards, white, in Cherokee county, Georgia, twenty-five years ago and fled to Texas," says The Journal, "has just been arrested and brought back to Cherokee county by Sheriff Kitchens for trial. Pearce has passed under his own name in Texas and secured about twenty thousand dollars. Edwards' two sons are the only witnesses to the killing. Messrs. Clay & Blair, of Marietta, have been employed by the district."

Not long ago THE CONSTITUTION published a series of articles on tobacco culture, in which it was shown what might be done in Georgia with that crop. The Thomsville Times-Enterprise gives an example of what has been done. The editor says: "Messrs. Harvin & Wetherly some time ago planted twenty-five acres of tobacco on their place about six miles from town and gave a gentleman, Mr. Sheller, an experienced tobacco grower of Quincy, a half interest in the same to superintend the cultivation and curing of the weed. A day or two ago Messrs. Harvin & Wetherly sold the interest in the crop to the twenty-five acres to Mr. Sheller for \$3,000. Mr. Sheller is a man that understands the business and this sale very clearly demonstrates that tobacco can be grown successfully in Thomas county. The crop is said to be a very fine one."

There is in Decatur county a soil exceptionally fitted for tobacco culture, and the weed grown there is said to equal the finest Havana leaf. It is of such fine quality that Stratton & Storm, the great cigar manufacturers, have bought up an immense tract of land where they raise the tobacco for their Havana cigars.

It seems that the watermelon men are going through the same experience. The Thomsville paper says: "We heard of a man yesterday who refused \$175 for a carload of melons on the track several miles away and shipped them to the north. To say that he was mad when he got returns is, indeed, putting it mildly. They netted \$1,000. Well, but that man wouldn't ship any more melons. And he ought not to."

The Lithonia New Era says Colonel Livingston will be re-elected president without opposition at the August meeting of the state alliance, but thinks Secretary Burks will meet with determined opposition. This, doubtless, is the result of the fact that the Alliance Monthly and the Alliance Farmer, The New Era nominates for secretary Mr. J. L. Chupp, of Lithonia.

Speaking of the alliance, The Savannah Times says: "The farmers are going to try to redistribute the state at the coming session that every district will be sent to the alliance. There is even talk of putting Crisp and Turner in the same district. There are enough city representatives in the assembly, however, to upset a scheme of this kind if it is attempted. The legislators from the cities must stand together in this matter."

A good deal has been said about the Tennessee oil fields of late. In the meantime the work on the oil wells in Alabama has been vigorously prosecuted. The Sheffield Enterprise says: "Goyer well No. 2 is now 1,300 feet deep with the best of indications for a rich find of oil. The well is in ten days, and the company has purchased 40,000 feet of lumber and \$5,000 worth of machinery and will put down the wells as rapidly as possible and will be their own operators. Mr. Moran and others from Bradford, Pa., are now on the ground waiting for machinery to be placed in the wells. The wells will be in operation in a few days. Professor McElree says the oil-bearing rock is very promising for heavy yields of oil, and that it is like the black oil of Ohio, but a lighter green color, showing a superiority in quality over the Ohio oils."

Mr. W. A. Shackelford, editor of The Oglethorpe Echo, was married a few days ago to Miss Nellie Stevens, of that place.

The Covington Enterprise announces that a reunion of the Third Georgia regiment will occur at Covington on the 23d and 24th of July.

London Cooper, a negro man of seventy-three, was bantered to bid down the door of a saloon in Atlanta and took it up for a drink. With two or three lumps he drove his head against the door like a steel hammer, and the panels were splintered. London then took his drink and walked off as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

"There are 100 acres in grapes in and around Clarkston," says The Lithonia New Era. "The crop promises to be unusually large and if nothing should happen like rot or hail storm our growers will be big winners. Grapes are shipped from here to New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities, and generally fancy prices are obtained."

On Tuesday the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church was laid at Decatur. The building is to be finished by October 15th, and the synod of Georgia will meet in it in November.

Material is arriving for the new depot at Conyers.

The thirty-fifth Georgia regiment will have its reunion at Covington on July 30th.

St. John's Day was celebrated at Sycamore by the dedication of the new Masonic hall.

In some of the upper Georgia counties, says The Hawkinsville Dispatch, the farmers have just commenced chopping cotton. Down here we have half-grown bolls, and the weed is waist high. South Georgia is the best country in the world.

The Columbus Ledger says: "Last week the Easton company received nearly forty-two thousand cans of different sizes, costing about twelve hundred dollars cash."

An Outrage.

The railroads have advanced the freight rate on coal 25 to 50 per cent. Atlanta is kicking. Well may other towns in Georgia kick at this outrage. It seems that the West Point Terminal system is the cause of this extortion. The Terminal made a formal demand on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad for the Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Richmond Terminals to carry its freight to its point the Terminal made a demand on the Queen and Crescent to advance its coal rates from the mines to the Georgia line to cover the difference which the Western and Atlantic refused to adopt. The Cincinnati Southern fell into line. Thus the gouging process is being accomplished by means unjust to the people. The legislature can very readily see what a railroad combination, like that of the Terminal, will do for Georgia unless they command a halt and say thus far shalt thou go and no farther.

Somebody Must Smoke.

Atlanta is all stirred up about her coal rates. She calls on the railroad commission and the government to wipe up the earth with the Richmond Terminal. When Atlanta is hurt, somebody must smoke.

RYAN TO APPEAR

IN COURT AND GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CASH RECEIPTS.

Is He in Contempt of Court? A Petition Filed by Receiver Kingsberry—The Appeal Agreed On.

Yesterday morning Judge Marshall J. Clarke signed an order directing Mr. Stephen A. Ryan to appear in court at 10 o'clock Monday and explain what disposition he has made of the money received by him in the last few months; to explain why this money has not been delivered to the receiver, and on his failure to make a satisfactory explanation, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court.

Mr. Charles S. Kingsberry, the receiver, has engaged Calhoun, King & Spaulding to represent him in an effort to secure additional assets from Mr. Ryan.

Yesterday a petition was filed which sets forth that the receiver qualified on the 1st of the month, and that at 4 o'clock that day he called on Mr. Ryan and demanded that he surrender all the assets of the late business as directed by the court, including his books, papers, notes, accounts, deposits in bank, checks, etc., in his possession or control at the time of the filing of the original petition for receiver. Mr. Ryan, so the receiver states, said that he was entirely conversant with the order, and that he had surrendered to J. W. Morrow all of his assets, and that he had no further surrender to make.

The receiver declares that Mr. Ryan has made no surrender to him of anything except what was gotten from the temporary receiver and he proceeds to charge on information and belief that at the time of the filing of the original petition Mr. Ryan had in his possession or control money to the amount of \$500,000.

He says that the allegations are founded on the fact that in August, 1889, Ryan was possessed of property aggregating in value about two hundred thousand dollars; that he bought goods to the amount of \$950,000 as shown by his debts, so that he had assets to the amount of \$1,150,000; that the stock is worth but \$450,000, leaving unaccounted for \$700,000 in a business covering only twenty-two months. The receiver goes on to recite the facts about the enormous sales of goods made by Ryan in the last five or six months, and says that from the 27th of March to the 23d of May he deposited in the three Atlanta banks where he did business \$222,064.09, not more than \$10,000 of which went to his debts. The receiver also calls for the cash from the sales on the last Saturday and Monday and part of the last Tuesday on which Ryan did business.

Judge Clarke ordered that Mr. Ryan appear at 10 o'clock Monday and show why he has not complied with the order of the court, and at the same time show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court for his failure to comply with the order.

The sheriff having been a party to the litigation, the papers were put in the hands of Coroner Davis to be served.

The coroner hunted for Mr. Ryan, but he was out riding and could not be found.

Mr. Walter Brown, who is Mr. Ryan's attorney, assured the coroner that he need not give himself any uneasiness, as Mr. Ryan would be at Mr. Brown's office this morning at 9 o'clock, and the papers could be served then.

This new feature of the case will be watched with decided interest.

Mr. Ryan says the \$1,100 he turned over to Mr. Morrow was all the cash he had.

The Bill of Exceptions.

The appeal from the decision of Judge Clarke, appointing a receiver, will be made today. The bill of exceptions has been prepared, and notice that it would be presented was given by Mr. Walter R. Brown, in chambers, yesterday morning.

Judge Clarke announced yesterday morning that he would not hear any cases for the removal of goods from Ryan's store by parties who have claimed goods that they have identified until after the inventory is completed.

The court passed an order that the receiver in asserting goods claimed by persons who wish to reassert their title, should have the right to call on Mr. Ryan to assist him, so as to prevent persons from setting aside goods to which they have no claim.

The court allowed the receiver to execute a note for \$5,000 to pay the insurance and other expenses while he is waiting for the sale of goods to begin.

Colonel Trammell and the Commission.

From The Marietta Journal.

Colonel L. N. Trammell is out in a strong letter in which he urges that the railroad commission should be given additional powers to enforce the present laws. He shows how the intent and purpose of the present law governing railroads are defeated. Colonel Trammell is the right man in the right place, and while he desires that the railroads should be treated fairly, he also desires that the people shall be fairly treated by the railroads.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

WALKER.—The remarkable memory of the prince of Wales has been recalled to the minds of the people in the careers of comparative strangers who meet him in the result of assiduous practice. He reads the newspapers with as much attention as an editor does, and stores away in his memory for future use every scrap of information relating to people who are likely to be coming in his way. He has trained his eye so that on entering a room he sees everybody there at a glance, and possesses a marvellous facility for collecting faces.

KLEIN.—John C. Klein, the well-known journalist, says The Philadelphia Times, who was married at the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian church on Wednesday last, is the enterprising American who kicked up the bobby in Samoa a few years ago. Klein was there as a correspondent, exposed the cause of the insurgent Samoans, and thereby became embroiled with the Germans, who were endeavoring to dominate the island. He was with Matafa's men when the German naval contingent was fired upon, and for a period it was thought that he would become an international issue. Mr. Klein's wife was Miss Ora Cecil Bell Dasset, at one time an actress in Rosina Voke's company.

BROWN.—John Hamilton Brown, the inventor of the segmental wire-wound cannon that bears this name, for the trial of which congress has lately appropriated \$10,000, lives in Greenville, N. J., where he is constantly busy in his shops over his inventions. Captain Brown will be remembered as the long range rifle shot who, with his own standard military rifle, made the best score at 1,000 yards at Wimbledon, with the American team in England in 1885.

IT IS VERY DOUBTFUL

IF THE ENCAMPMENT CAN BE CARRIED THROUGH.

Although a Strong Effort Will Be Made To-day—Eight Thousand Dollars Is Necessary.

The talk of Atlanta is the giving out of the encampment money, thereby necessitating the closing of the encampment Tuesday. And thus keeping the Atlanta boys at home. All this will certainly be unless \$8,000 is secured today.

If the money is not gotten today the encampment closes Tuesday.

It will not be secured, say a majority of those interested, but others think it will. Nothing definite will be known until today, when Governor Northen and Adjutant General Kell will reach the city. Then a meeting will be held, and the matter will be thoroughly discussed.

More than that, it must be decided, and the money secured. All this today.

If not today, the last week of the encampment will have to be cut off, and the various companies booked for that week will be officially notified that their preparations for going may be stopped.

To Get the Money.

The money is nearly exhausted. After the end of this week there will be very little left—probably enough to pay the transportation expenses of the companies booked for next week. To pay their expenses there it is estimated that \$5,000 will be necessary at once, and the meeting today must get it.

How will they do it? That must be first decided, and when the governor and General Kell arrive today several schemes will be tried, all dependent, however, upon the action of the legislature, which will not meet until next Wednesday.

The money may be, it is thought, gotten from the contingent fund, to be paid back out of the \$25,000 appropriation for next year's encampment, and at the same time increase the fund sufficiently to pay out next year, if necessary.

Or, again, it may be borrowed, the lender banking on the payment of the debt by the legislature. This, it is thought, is entirely safe, as the legislature will certainly appreciate the trouble now labored under.

A third idea is for the men to go and stand the expense themselves, having it paid back to them when the legislature meets. This, however, cannot be done, according to the action of the Fourth Georgia battalion. Wednesday night, when it was decided not to go unless the money was in hand to pay for the week.

By some of these means it is hoped and expected by some to get the necessary funds.

What They Say.

Colonel West still thinks the money will be forthcoming.

"Nothing definite can be stated until tomorrow," said he, "when Governor Northen and General Kell will be here. Then the meeting of officers will be held and the matter decided."

CAPTAIN MORRIS TELLS A STORY

Of the Cruelty of Russian Prison Life.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPTAIN

And the Tortures Inflicted Upon Him.

LIFE SCENES UNDER THE GROUND,

Which Read Like a Tale from Sheol.

Boston, Mass., July 2.—[Special.]—For two years and ten months Captain Joseph D. Morris, of this city, lived 200 feet below the surface of the earth, in a Russian coal mine.

Part of the time he was chained to the corpse of his dead companion, and endured such horrors as would move him to dance for joy if every member of the royal family of Russia should fall beneath the steel of a Russian executioner.

Captain Morris, who is a man of remarkable modesty, was in command of a sealing schooner, plying its trade in the waters of the Behring sea. The vessel had made several successful trips, and was finally emboldened to poach upon Russian territory, when a Russian man-of-war gave pursuit. After describing the capture of the schooner, the slaughter of half the crew, and the landing of the balance at Vladivostok as prisoners, Captain Morris goes on to tell a story of torture which quite eclipses the worst ever told by Mr. George Kenan.

"As soon as we landed," said the captain, "I started to go aboard the schooner, but when I came near found myself looking down the muzzles of eight needle guns. The men behind them wanted to know what I wanted. When I told them I wanted my personal effects they referred me to the governor of the town. It was too late for that. We dug holes in the banks and slept upon dried grass. Although we had been taken into port as prisoners, we were not allowed to partake of our own stores; neither was food provided for us. We had to shift for ourselves. We were allowed allowed apparent freedom, but everywhere we went we found a soldier close at hand watching our movements. The trial was conducted in Russian. We told our stories in English, and they were translated for the benefit of the court, but we were ignorant of the testimony against us. The only thing we knew was that we had been convicted of violating the seal and fishing laws.

"We were taken to the jail, a crowded, heated hole of a stone building with cemented floor, having hollows here and there filled with urine to the depth of two inches. Our cell was sixteen by twenty feet, walled with stone and lighted by slits in the stone with bars across. About twenty others were there when we came, mostly Chinamen, with a few Russians. None of us had a bed to lie on.

"We were thoroughly searched, even to the lining of our clothes, and everything taken from us. At the sight of our money the guard uttered a loud guffaw. At the end of a week we were taken away to Nicolaski, 150 miles to the northward, near the Gulf of Penjinsk. We all walked, guard included, and of the company there were about thirty-five persons. Some of the others were left at a town on the road, and the rest of us proceeded with our smaller guard. We slept under cover only two nights during the march, which took twenty-three days. Our rations were a pound of dry bread a day. The guard would shoot rabbits and game for themselves. On the march we were not cruelly treated. The guards were reticent, but did not trouble themselves about us so long as we kept in line.

"When we reached Nicolaski we learned that we were sentenced to work in the mines three years. Our names were called, one by one, and each of us received from the interpreter a paper stating that each must dig and send up from the mine five car loads of coal a day. If the stated amount of coal did not come up no rations would be sent down, so that if any of us were sick, he would have to starve to death. We now found that our sentence was for three years. We were to send up five car loads a day for the first year, and after that three car loads. I was first to go down, and I didn't see the light for two years and ten months. I was left in a pit 200 feet long and about twenty wide. I never knew how high it was. The darkness so intense that I was never able to see but a few feet in front of me.

"After I had been down a little while I saw a light in the other end of the pit. I at once went toward it, and there beheld one of the most awful sights I ever saw in my life. It was a man six feet tall and built in proportion. He was covered with coal dirt from head to toe, his clothes were in tatters and he looked like a fiend. The light that I had seen came from the miner's lantern on his head. On seeing me he let forth a savage yell and came toward me rapidly, talking in Russian, to which I could only reply with a shake of the head. He then went back to his picking in disgust.

"Later an officer came down, bringing with him two belts and a chain, with ringing instruments. The belts were of thick leather, padded on the inside so they would not cut into us when put on. The officer riveted two bands of iron to the outside of these belts, and then put one on each of us, connecting us with an iron chain eight feet long. Up to this time the Pole, for that I learned was the nationality of my fellow-prisoner, had worked in the pit alone. Why we were chained together I did not know, and don't know now, unless it was to increase the punishment or to prevent escape, though the latter was absolutely impossible in a pit so many feet below the surface of the earth, with a single outlet up the shaft, at the mouth of which was stationed a guard day and night. The Pole was insane, and for a day or two my condition was mighty uncomfortable. He ate my rations of rice and soup, and threatened to kill me when I expostulated.

"At last hunger drove me to desperation, and the Pole and I had a terrible fight. He was much stronger than I, but he had no skill, and I got the best of him and gave him a sound thrashing. After thrashing him I was alone. At the end of three months I awoke one morning and found my companion dead. I was in a dilemma. I was chained to a dead man and with five car-loads of coal to send up or no rations. While I was turning it over in my mind a thought struck me. By this time I was nearly starved. I thought if I could wheel the corpse from the vein of coal to the shaft, take it off there and dump my coal into the car and work hard enough to do two men's work, I would get the rations sent down for both of us, and this I did for four days, sending both lanterns up every night. At the end of this time I

couldn't stand it any longer, and I decided to do my own work only.

"Thereafter, as I expected, rations came down for only one. At this time I think for several days my reason partially left me, for I remember beating the corpse with my shovel. I don't know why I should have done so, but I suppose I was driven frantic by seeing myself helplessly chained to a corpse. At the end of fifteen days, having to lift and carry the fellow around all the time, I began to feel weak from labor and sick from the stench of the putrefying body. What to do I did not know, but at last a fearful thought came to me that makes me shudder to this day, and there was no way but to carry it out.

"I took my shovel and cut the corpse through at the waist, removing the belt, thus by the only possible way freeing myself from the body. I placed the portions of the corpse in the car and sent them up them up in the next load of coal. On the next car down were hammer and chisel, which I divided for the purpose of taking off my band and the next load of coal, and sent them up with the next load of coal. This was the recognition they gave to my sending up the dead body. I learned when I came out that a pardon had been given for the Pole only a few weeks after his death.

"Now, I was alone, and I kept at my five cars daily until one day, after I had sent up my second car, a paper came down, telling me to put my lamp on the next load. This meant that I had been in the mine a year, and now I was to send up only three loads a day. I had myself been keeping account of the time by placing a lump of coal for each day in a certain place. My count made it 333 days, which, considering my situation, I think was pretty good. I now sank into a despondent mood, and I found that three cars a day were worse than five. I had so much more time to think. I would sit on my bed of coal and ponder over my hardships until I thought I should go mad. If I had had any means of committing suicide I certainly should have taken it.

"It did not occur to me to get on the car myself on one of my trips. If I had done so I would certainly have been shot by the guard at the entrance of the mine. The mine went on, and I was not allowed to leave, unless to break the monotony until one day an officer descended with a large sheet of paper. He could not talk English, but merely motioned for me to get into the car. This I refused to do, because I was more scared to go up than to stay where I was. He then returned up the shaft and soon came down again with an inter, who told me that my term of imprisonment had expired.

"After his release Captain Morris could get neither relief nor information from the officials, but made his way as best he could back to Vladivostok, whence a Japanese steamer took him to Nagasaki, where the American consul enabled him to reach home. He had long been mourned as dead, and his reappearance was as one from the grave. He tells his story in a straightforward manner to all callers.

He has had quite enough of Russia.

P. J. MORAN.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Alliance Speakers.
Colonel L. F. Livingston and State Alliance Lecturer Copeland left yesterday afternoon for Etowah. Both make speeches there today.

Editor Gantt will be at the great alliance rally in Cumming, Forsyth county, tomorrow.

To Bridge the Creek.
The Utois creek, in the southwestern part of the county, will in a few weeks have a long needed bridge. McConnell & Walker have been given a contract for the work, which is to cost about seven hundred dollars. The bridge will be on the Sandown road, this side of Campbell county.

Applying for Exhibit Space.
The outlook is, said President James R. Willie yesterday, "that the exposition this fall will surpass anything of the sort in the history of the state. Applications for exhibit space are pouring in."

Seven counties have already secured space for their exhibits. They are Floyd, Bartow, Whitcomb, Trout, Talbot and Fannin, in Georgia and Clay county, North Carolina.

About the Capitol.
The governor, Adjutant General Kell and Colonel John Milledge went to Chickamauga yesterday afternoon to see the adjutant general returning last evening.

Colonel Milledge remains in Chickamauga until his command goes into camp there next week.

Mr. Hamilton Douglas ended a prosperous and creditable receivership by the sale of the drug stock of Mr. Smith on Whitehall street yesterday. Mr. Douglas was made receiver by the consent of all parties interested, and his fine management has given general satisfaction. The stock sold for \$1,230. The store will be run now by Mr. Chambers who bought the stock.

An Excursion to Columbus.
There will be an excursion for whites and an excursion for colored people going to Columbus, Ga., on the 10th, returning to Atlanta on the 13th.

The trains leave, separate cars for white and colored, at 7 o'clock.

The white excursion will be in charge of Dr. M. C. Martin, and the colored train in charge of Peter McMichael.

A Sure-Enough Cotton County.
"My idea of a prosperous county," remarked Commissioner Nesbitt yesterday, "is one where they plant very little cotton. But I have just come back from Heard county. Colonel Livingston and I were at Flat Rock yesterday, and he made a great speech there, and I am forced to acknowledge that even a cotton county can be prosperous. It's all cotton. I doubt if another county in the state will show more acreage in cotton, in proportion to the whole acreage, but the crop is in fine condition, and everybody in that county is making money. They deserve it, too, for they are the best-learned and most prosperous folks in the world."

An Atlanta Heir.
The great Edwards estate is creating much excitement again. This valuable estate is situated right in the business center of New York city and is declared worth over two hundred million dollars. It includes Trinity church and many other valuable buildings. The lease of ninety-nine years expired some few years since and the heirs have had several meetings for conference, and now expect soon to come in possession. General J. W. B. Edwards, of Atlanta, is one of the heirs.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
The regular weekly meetings of two of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions were held yesterday. The south side union met at Trinity church, and the north side at the First Baptist. In addition to the regular routine business both unions discussed the arrangements for the lecture of Mrs. Dr. Fulton, which will be delivered at an early date at the opera house or at Prohibition hall. A meeting of members of all the unions will likely be called to perfect arrangements. Mrs. Fulton is now working among the factory girls and has recently addressed them at Koswell.

Mr. A. D. Young Gone.
Mr. A. D. Young, of the Lookout Mountain Inn, left last night for Macon. Mr. Young is a popular local man, and for the past three days has been at room 304, Kimball house, to make rates and set apart rooms for the dates on which parties or individuals may wish to visit the mountain.

The Inn is a magnificent hotel, located at an elevation of 3,000 feet, on the very top of Lookout Mountain, with its grand scenery. The Western and Atlantic makes direct connection with the Lookout Mountain railroad, and tickets are sold direct to the inn without any trouble of a transfer. Rates at the inn are \$2.50 or more per day; \$15 and upward per week. Parties wishing to make rates will now address C. T. Wilson.

General Manager Walters Resigns.
WILMINGTON, N. C. July 2.—[It is officially announced that H. Walters has resigned the position of general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line to take effect on July 1st, and that J. R. Kenly, now assistant general manager, has been promoted to the position of general manager. Walters' successor.

The new office of traffic manager was created and J. M. Emerson appointed to that position. The Atlantic Coast Line embraces fifteen distinct corporations and 1,061 miles of track.

BISHOP TALBOT

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION TO THE CHURCH PEOPLE.

He is a Young Gentleman of Magnetic Qualities, and is One of the Finest Pulpit Orators.

The delegates have returned from the Episcopal convention at Savannah, and every one seems pleased with the bishop elected.

Everywhere yesterday Episcopalians were discussing the election.

Although the new bishop is generally unknown in Atlanta, those who have any knowledge of him are certain that a most excellent choice has been made.

At Bishop Talbot's Home.
LARAMIE, Wyo., July 2.—[Special.]—The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, the newly elected bishop of Georgia, is at Douglas, 150 miles north of this city, and nothing is known here of what his decision will be regarding his acceptance or declination of the Georgia bishopric.

The constitution reporter was pleasantly received this evening by Mrs. Talbot, who seems delighted with the prospect of going south. Mrs. Talbot stated that the bishop would be home on Saturday to remain ten days. In the bishop's absence Mrs. Talbot was naturally reticent regarding any statements to be made to the public. She confessed, however, that this news from Georgia was not wholly a surprise. She added:

"I do not think he would accept New York city if it were offered him. Bishop Talbot came to Wyoming to do a work in the Wyoming and Idaho diocese, and I don't think he feels that he has accomplished it fully. There are many reasons. Bishop Talbot is a man of great energy and initiative. He would naturally induce many men to accept. Georgia is one of the best dioceses in the country. Bishop Talbot's parents were Virginians and Kentuckians, and we both have a strong attachment to the south."

Proceeding further, Mrs. Talbot said that the bishop, about two weeks ago, received a letter from Georgia asking him if he would accept the position to which he has just been elected. Bishop Talbot answered this letter, saying that he was perfectly happy in his work here, and was looking for no other field. Bishop Talbot accepted this position, and his friends here are not prepared to say. His letter to the Georgians was not a positive declination of the honor—it simply conveyed his satisfaction in well-being. He will undoubtedly be guided solely by the thought of whether he can do a great work in Georgia. His departure would be little short of a calamity to Wyoming and Idaho and his election will be awaited with almost breathless suspense.

Mrs. Talbot is a beautiful and charming lady and she is decidedly in favor of going to Georgia.

The Bishop's Lifework.
Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., was born at Fayette, Mo., October 9, 1848, and is forty-two years of age. His boyhood was spent there, and at the age of eight he entered Dartmouth college and graduated in 1870. He then entered General Theological seminary, New York, and graduated from there in 1873.

He was ordained deacon by Bishop Robertson in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, June 20, 1873, and was ordained to the priesthood November 4th of the same year, by the same bishop in St. Mary's church, Fayette, Mo., the same church in which he was baptized and confirmed.

Mr. Talbot then became rector of his only parish, that of St. James church, Macon, Mo., and he may be said to have begun his lifework there. He was elected bishop of Georgia in a town of the same name as that in which he had his first and only parish.

He opened a parish school, in 1875, which is now well known as St. James' Military academy, of Macon, Mo. He was married on November 3, 1875, to Miss Dorcas Harey, of Arkansas. He was nominated in the house of bishops for missionary bishop of North Dakota in 1883, and received several votes for bishop of Missouri in 1886.

He was consecrated missionary of Wyoming and Idaho May 27, 1887, in Christ church, in St. Louis, by Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota; Vail, of Kansas; Tuttle, of Missouri; Spaulding, of Colorado; Barry, of Iowa; Burgess, of Illinois; Knickerbocker, of Indiana; Walker, of Dakota, and Worthington, of Nebraska. Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, was preacher.

He is the first bishop from west of the Mississippi river.

He received degree D.D. from General Theological seminary in 1887.

As missionary of Idaho and Wyoming he has been a powerful preacher, and with his presence and eloquence impressed his hearers deeply.

Will He Accept?
The question which now interests the members of the Episcopal church most is whether or not he will accept.

Dr. T. C. Tupper, rector of St. Philip's, was seen yesterday afternoon and was asked that question.

"Well," he replied, "it seems hard to tell. Bishop Talbot has a large jurisdiction where he now is, and is doing a powerful work. But I rather think he will accept."

Dr. Tupper was asked about Bishop Talbot, as a bishop and orator.

"Dr. Talbot has a very fine face, is clean shaven, about five feet eleven inches high and has a commanding appearance."

"I first met him in Philadelphia five or six years ago, at the general convention. I was then a deputy to the convention from Arkansas, and he was a delegate from Missouri. I was very much pleased with his personal, his 'savvier in mode,' his speech and his modesty. His social qualities of a superior character, and his oratorical powers beyond the average standard."

"That he is a man well fitted for the office of bishop is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen by the house of bishops as missionary of Idaho and Wyoming. Should he accept the election he will receive a most hearty and cordial welcome by all within the limits of the state of Georgia and the diocese of Idaho and Beckwith falls upon worthy shoulders."

Bishop Talbot Notified.
Immediately after his election Mr. Z. D. Harrison, secretary of the committee appointed by the convention to notify Mr. Talbot, wired him to Laramie, Wyo., of his election.

Mr. Harrison has not yet received a reply. If no reply is received within a week or three days, the committee will go to Laramie, and notify him of his election and await his answer.

It is thought by some, however, that he will either telegraph or write his acceptance, and thus relieve the gentlemen from making the trip.

Prices of Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

FATHER AND MOTHER AT THE VERY GATES.

CONTESTING FOR THE CUSTODY OF THEIR CHILD.

Love's Young Dream is Ended, and Both Want Pretty Little Beulah—The New Famous Keppel Case in Court.

The trial of a suit for a pretty little four-year-old girl is now going on before Judge Marshall J. Clark, in chambers. It is the suit of Mrs. Mary E. Keppel against her husband, Henry E. Keppel.

Mr. and Mrs. Keppel are both young and it has been a comparatively short time since they were very happy in their wedded life. It came to pass, however, that the wife filed a suit for divorce on the ground that her husband was not true to her and he filed a cross bill making serious charges against her. A contest then started for the possession of their little child, Beulah, now four years old, and a very pretty little child she is.

The custody of the child was at first awarded to the mother, and the father was required to pay \$25 per month alimony, and \$12 per month for the support of Beulah. He was to have the privilege of seeing the child whenever he wanted to.

On account of the serious charges made against Mrs. Keppel and her inexperience in the ways of the world, her attorney, Judge John L. Hopkins, advised her to go to Baltimore and live with her parents. This she did, and Mrs. Keppel says that her attorney advised her not to tell anybody that she was going to leave the city, and that she did not let the fact that she was going away be known to more than one or two people, but she insists that she took the train at the depot. When first confronted with the order to deliver Beulah to her father, she says she declined because Mr. Keppel told her if he ever got possession of Beulah he would never let the mother see her child again. Mr. Keppel says he was misunderstood on that point; that he simply stated that he demanded the child on the order of the court.

The child is now boarding in the daytime with Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, on Edgewood avenue, and every night is taken to the room of her father, at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, where she sleeps with him. There was evidence to show that the child has been seen several times in the custody of a negro woman who lives in a negro settlement in Bellwood, and that the child had been carried to the woman's house at night, as if to sleep there. There was other evidence to show, however, that the negro woman was the child's mother, and it seemed to be the purpose of the father to in good faith provide well for the child.

Judge Hopkins made a very earnest appeal to have the child given into the custody of the mother, saying that the father could see Beulah as often as he desired, and that the dictates of humanity required that the mother have the custody of her child. Montgomery railroad, the boys wish him much luck.

The case will come up again this morning.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOWEN AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.

MAIER & BERKELE, Opticians, Give you the best fit in Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, 33 WHITEHALL STREET.

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CHANGEABLE TYPE! PERFECT ALIGNMENT!

TWO KEY-BOARDS. BEAUTIFUL WORK.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, J. H. Nunnally, General Agent, 36 Whitehall Street.

aplt—dim un M&B

BROSIOUS MOTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

We are now prepared to fill orders. The ladies are invited to call at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s No. 66 Whitehall St., and examine the machine. Orders may be left there or sent direct to comp'ny.

Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co., Wells St., and E. T. V. and G. R. R. Atlanta, Ga. June 26—dim 5th page

Step Ladders, \$1.25 and above.

Warranted Hand Saws at \$1.25.

Chinese Fishing Rods at 15c.

Fly Traps at 25c.

Fly Fans at \$2.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY, Peachtree and Wheat Streets

Fruit Pinwheels.

BY MARIA PARLOA.

Mix together and rub through a sieve one pint of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder. Into this mixture rub two generous tablespoonfuls of butter. Wet with a scant half-pint of milk. Sprinkle the board with flour, and, putting the dough upon it, roll down to a large square about half an inch thick. Spread a heaping tablespoonful of soft butter on this and then spread with a cupful of sugar and a cupful of currants. Grate a little nutmeg over all, and roll up like a jelly-roll—or pinwheel style. Cut in slices about three-quarters of an inch thick and lay in well buttered pans. Do not let the slices touch each other. Bake in a very quick oven for about twelve minutes. These are nice for luncheon or tea.—(Copyright, 1897, by Cleveland Baking Powder Co.)

Use only Cleveland's baking powder, the proportions are made for that.

With Cleveland's Baking Powder cake keeps fresh; breads are fine grained; biscuits light and flaky. Try a can, Cleveland's.

MR. HUGH MIDITY

is in our city, and while an unwilling guest, is making his presence felt.

Banker, lawyer, merchant, clerk, mechanic, laborer—all pay their respects to this representative of the court of Old Sol. While this recognition is exacted from us, we can, at least, surround ourselves with such allies as will rob his visit of all its discomforts. One of Rosenfeld's summer-weight coats and vests—either of drap d'ete, Sicilian, alapaca, serge, mohair, with a puff-bosom shirt, also from Rosenfeld—for then you get the best and coolest; or a negligee shirt—Rosenfeld's—of madras, dotany or satine; with a comfortable collar and Windsor tie; and the lightest of zephyrs can reach you in its comfort-dealing blow.

If you're going to run away, you want the outfit as well, for it holds good for mountain or seashore.

Want to buy a cassimere spring-weight suit? We've a few choice ones yet, and \$12.50 takes a Rosenfeld suit that sold for \$18.00 and \$20.00.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE, 24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama St.

DON'T FORGET

—THAT—

J. J. FABER,

Photographer,

28 WHITEHALL ST.

Always fulfills his promises and gives the finest work in Atlanta at the lowest possible price. Crayon work a specialty. Frames, standard sizes, at the lowest prices.

FOR TEN DAYS

I Will Take Orders For

Crayon Portraits

At the following reduced rates: 16x20 bust, \$10; 20x24, 1/4 life size, \$12; 22x27, life size, \$15; former prices \$16, \$20 and \$25.

This is no cheap Bromide or Machine work, but first-class, hand-finished by the best crayon artists in the state.

C. W. MOTES,

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

June 26—dim

"The Bar Lock"

Is the newest and best of all the Standard typewriters. An examination of this machine will prove a revelation to the users of other makes. Stenographers will do well to examine it. Office, 27 Whitehall street.

June 26—dim

To Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN UNTIL THE 15th day of July, next, sealed bids for the building of the walls of a brick warehouse, one hundred feet square will be received at my office in Thompson street. The walls are to be of brick fourteen feet high and sixteen inches thick. Any information touching plans and specifications furnished on application. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

J. S. KING, June 27, 1897. June 29, to July 11, e. o. d.

NOTICE!

FIND MY FRIENDS HAVE PLACED SUCH A large quantity of land in my hands for sale I have to employ assistance. I have engaged Mr. J. V. T. Cowhorns, who will be pleased at all times, with horse and buggy, to show you property, or to rent you a house. Very respectfully, EDWARD PARSONS, Jun 14-4 1m-2m 2m 1st. 24 South Road.

IT IS DISCRIMINATION.

THE RAILROADS ARE UNDERMINING ATLANTA INDUSTRY.

A Deplorable State of Affairs Revealed by Mr. Elias Halman and Mr. William E. Austin.

It appears that the advance in coal freight is only one feature of the systematic discrimination by which the railroads are undermining the manufacturing interests of Atlanta. Already the discrimination in iron is so great that some of our most important manufacturing concerns are looking for another location; still the railroads are not satisfied. There must be another twist of the screws and the freight rates on iron must go up 33 per cent. The president of the Southern Agricultural Works says that it presents rates are not lowered, so as to equalize freight between Atlanta and competitive manufacturing cities, he will have to turn petroleum or seek another location. What then will be done when the present freight rates on iron are raised 33 per cent? This is what the railroads are asking the commission to let them do in Georgia.

Mr. William E. Austin, also of the Southern Agricultural Works, who has traveled all over the south, and is thoroughly familiar with the force of competition and the rates necessary to give Atlanta manufacturers an equal showing, gives in detail the discrimination in rates. He shows how Pittsburgh is given an advantage of 14 cents a hundred pounds or \$33.00 per carload in the shipment of steel to Atlanta, though the goods are shipped through Atlanta from Pittsburgh, to Atlanta. A 10 per cent discrimination on the same goods gives Chattanooga \$12 a car advantage on goods shipped to Atlanta. That is, Chattanooga can buy the unfinished steel in Pittsburgh, finish it and ship to Atlanta for 45 cents a hundred, while it costs Atlanta 50 cents to do the same thing, the steel coming in both instances from Pittsburgh, and over the same track.

Mr. Austin's table shows that in shipments to the Georgia trade, a trade for which Atlanta is the natural distributing point, there is almost uniform discrimination in favor of Chattanooga, a point outside the state, and contributing to the business and the prosperity of these railroads not a tithe of the magnificent patronage given them by Atlanta. For example, the rate on special iron from Atlanta to Carrollton is 14 cents; from Chattanooga, nearly twice the distance, 15 cents. The routes to both places are controlled by the Central railroad, a Georgia corporation, owing its franchise to the people of Georgia, and enjoys special privileges and immunities under the liberal charter granted by this state.

The rate Atlanta to Elberton, Ga., is 18 2-3 cents; from Chattanooga, 140 miles further, it is only 22 cents. From Atlanta to Charleston, Savannah or Jacksonville is 14 cents, and from Chattanooga only 16. When you get outside the state it is even worse. The rate from Atlanta to Montgomery and Selma is 14 cents, and from Chattanooga, nearly twice as far, it is the same. It really looks like a conspiracy against Atlanta.

The details of the matter will be found in the interviews, in which Mr. Halman and Mr. Austin, at the request of THE CONSTITUTION, describe the situation in their line of manufacture.

What Mr. Elias Halman Says.
Mr. Elias Halman, president of the Southern Agricultural Works, expressed in strong terms his opinion of the rise in coal rates and the discrimination against Atlanta.

"The present policy of the railroads, if continued," said he, "will eventually ruin Atlanta as the industrial center. The manufacturers of the city already feel heavily the extra burden they bear, and the roads persistently endeavor to increase rates. Occasionally, by strong effort, we secure some concessions, but no sooner is this done than the roads proceed to raise the rates on some other class, or to change the classification so that the general result is an increase rather than a reduction."

"When the greater part of the manufacturing in the city were established, Atlanta's location offered advantages; now not a man in the city who is acquainted with the circumstances, and who conscientiously advises capitalists or companies to engage in any industrial enterprise here."

"Can anything be accomplished by an appeal to the state railroad commissioners or inter-state commission?"

"Repeated appeals have been made to the state commission, but as nearly all the rates are interstate, that body seems powerless. It is undoubtedly true that the interest of the whole state is affected by the discrimination against Atlanta, while in the small towns only the interest of a few is affected. As for the interstate commission, we would be ruined before we could ever hope for any relief from that body."

"What do you propose to do about the increase in the coal rate?"

"I have just addressed letters to the railroad authorities and to the commission, in which I show how damaging is the course pursued, and state that the coal rate will compel us, as a great expense, to change our works so we can use crude petroleum or to cast about for a new location."

"The coal rate is not the only burden. If it were, perhaps it could be borne, but in every way we are discriminated against, and it can be safely stated that, to almost any town outside of the absolute control of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and the West Point Terminal Company, crude material can be brought, and the finished goods shipped out cheaper than it can be done to and from Atlanta."

"The railroads combine and water the stock, and then expect the public, by extortionate rates, to pay interest on capital that never was represented by actual dollars. In the entire commercial world values have lessened, yet freight rates must be kept up, and the growth of cities must be retarded because a combination has bottled them up and wishes to pay interest on a fictitious capital. The cost of railroad construction has greatly decreased, and also the cost of equipments, yet we find them stocked and bonded for more per mile than when steel rails were \$125 per ton instead of thirty some odd. So far as the Southern Agricultural Works are concerned, unless there is some change, we will have to look for a new location."

Mr. Austin Shows the Discrimination.
William E. Austin, of the Southern Agricultural Works, said:

"I think it is conceded that Atlanta owes its present supremacy over other Georgia cities entirely to her varied manufacturing industries, which were fostered by the different railroad companies for many years, during the time when these railroads were considered as separate corporations; but since the inception of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and the combination of nearly all the southern railroads into two gigantic corporations, the Richmond Terminal and the Louisville and Nashville, their policy seems not to help the manufacturers along, but to harass and worry them with constantly changing classification and rates; and in nearly every instance the Atlanta manufacturer finds that these changes make it vastly more difficult for him to successfully meet competition on the same class of goods produced by other manufacturers in other cities more favorably located, such as Louisville, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and Birmingham. Our Atlanta manufacturers are seeking a market for their products in every state south of the Ohio river, and throughout the entire southwest, and then competition does not come from Georgia cities alone, but from manufacturers in other states, and unless something is done to place Atlanta industries on such a basis that they can successfully meet this competition they will be forced to remove their plants to more favorable locations. This step is now being very seriously considered by more than one Atlanta manufacturer."

"To illustrate the situation, and show how great Atlanta's disadvantages are, when a sale is made in Augusta:

Atlanta pays on unfinished steel from Pittsburg to Atlanta.....	Cents
On the finished steel, from Atlanta to Augusta.....	37
Making the total from Pittsburg to Augusta.....	50
While a Pittsburg manufacturer pays from Pittsburg to Augusta.....	36
Difference in favor of Pittsburg manufacturer per 100 pounds.....	14
The Chattanooga manufacturer pays on steel from Pittsburg to Chattanooga.....	14
On steel from Chattanooga to Augusta.....	18
Total.....	45
The Atlanta manufacturer as shown before pays 50 cents; difference in favor of being located at Chattanooga per 100 pounds, 5 cents, or \$12 for every car, and this difference will hold good at making shipments to nearly all southern points.	

"As an illustration also of difference in rates, note Atlanta and Chattanooga rates on special iron to the following points, and bear in mind also that Atlanta rates on special iron are now to be increased one-third of the amount."

To	From Pittsburg to Atlanta	From Chattanooga to Atlanta
Memphis, Tenn.....	25	14
Knoxville, Tenn.....	30	18
Elberton, Ga.....	40	22
Midville, Ga.....	38	28
Atlanta.....	40	10
Newman.....	40	8
Carrollton.....	45	15
Washington, Ga.....	42	14
Montgomery, Ala.....	37	28
Selma.....	37	28
New Orleans, La.....	31 1/2	14
Charlotte, N. C.....	34	28
Rock Hill, S. C.....	35	30
Greenville, S. C.....	34	34
Gainesville, Ga.....	46	34
Columbia, S. C.....	35	28
Charleston, S. C.....	42	28
Savannah, Ga.....	22	28
Jacksonville, Fla.....	22	16
Macon, Ga.....	38	18
Vicksburg, Miss.....	31 1/2	14 1/2
Meridian, Miss.....	46	12
Columbus, Miss.....	42 1/2	12

"We need more manufacturers here, and need them badly, and if the railroad commission would only give us what we absolutely need in the way of low freight rates on raw materials in and on finished goods out of Atlanta, we would soon see many new industries started that will, as the situation now is, locate at other points."

"Atlanta's cost of fuel must also be compared to the natural gas fuel of Pittsburg and the cheap coal of Chattanooga and Birmingham."

The Manufacturers Talk.
Messrs. Van Winkle, proprietors of the Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company, were seen.

"It will kill the manufacturing industries of Atlanta," said they, emphatically, "and we think it not only unjust, but an outrage. We are not discriminated against in the rate for coal alone. Why, do you know that machinery can be shipped from Boston or New York to any point in Georgia within 200 miles of Atlanta cheaper than it can be shipped to that point from Atlanta? Coal now costs us \$2.50 per ton laid down, and the railroads get the lion share of that. They tell us to raise the price of our products. If we do, with the close competition we have at present, we would have to go out of the business. We use 100 carloads of coal per annum and the raise in rates will swell our coal bill to frightful proportions."

"What do you think is the remedy?"

"The remedy is to bring it before the legislature and let them bring them to terms if possible. The rate commission meets and never asks a single manufacturer before them to ask what would give them relief, but fix their rates and if they have ever been regulated by the railroad commission I don't know it."

Mr. Van Winkle stated that they were increasing their capacity, and much more coal would be necessary.

"But the late raise," said he, "has put us to thinking."

The Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. H. E. Fisher, superintendent of the Atlanta cotton mills, said that the raise made to them \$1,500 per year more for the same amount of coal as before.

"We consume," said he, "100 tons a week, and the recent raise not only in the freight rates, but the increase in the price of coal staggers us. Now Savannah and Charleston will not feel this raise like Atlanta, because they have water communication and get their coal from the Pennsylvania coal fields by steamer. Nor will Birmingham be affected as she is right in the midst of the coal fields. The railroads tell us to raise the price of our goods, but they overlook the fact that Massachusetts can manufacture cotton goods and ship them here and put them on the market as cheap as we can with the increased tariff. Most of those northern mills have the advantage of water power and are thus saved the enormous expense of coal. There is no reason why we should not have cheap coal here in Atlanta. We are close to the coal fields. But the railroads have made coal high, and now if coal goes up we will be in the soup."

"What is the remedy?"

"The only thing to do is to appeal to the legislature and get them to bring it before the interstate commerce commission, and maybe they can regulate them. None of our neighboring cities, with the exception, perhaps, of Chattanooga, are feeling the effects of this raise like Atlanta, and it will seriously hurt her manufacturing industries. Before I came here I was engaged in manufacturing at Norwich, Conn., and whenever the railroads made a raise in freight rates a host of manufacturers had our freight. That never failed to bring them up standing."

Will Cripple Our Factories.

Mr. George B. Hinman, superintendent of Atlanta furniture company, says:

"It will seriously cripple all industries using coal and cause some to close up their business and drive them to other cities, not affected by this recent raise. We have the price of our products on the price of coal and other things necessary to have, and we have an established standard of prices, and now the railroads increase the freight rates on coal, one of our biggest items. The manufacturer has to bear the loss entailed by the increase, for on account of so much competition we can't raise the price of our product."

The best remedy that I could suggest would be for Atlanta to build an independent line to the coal fields. Cincinnati built the Cincinnati Southern to control the southern trade, and they have made it a great success."

Mr. Tucker, superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, condenses the whole matter in a nutshell.

Here is the way he puts it:

"All there is about it is that there is an increase of 15 cents freight per ton, and every ton of coal we consume is a dead loss to us of 15 cents. It has not affected us yet, as we laid in a good supply of coal before the rates were advanced. Hereafter we have always been able to get some concessions from the mines during the months of July and August—either they will make some special arrangement with the roads for a cheap rate, or we get coal cheaper."

"Proceeding by this we usually buy enough coal in summer to run us through the winter months. Whether we will be able to do this this year remains to be seen. It entails a heavy loss to the manufacturer."

Mr. George Winship said that Atlanta would be more materially affected by the advance than any of her sister cities.

The only remedy he could suggest was the interstate commerce commission.

"It will certainly hurt all kinds of iron industries," said he.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Master Sustained, and the Improvement Company Gets the Cars.

In the United States circuit court Judge Newman overruled the exception to the report of the master in the intervention suit filed by the North Georgia Improvement Company in the case of the Central Trust Company against the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

The report directs the return of the cars furnished the railroad to the improvement company, or that the road pay for them. It was excepted to on the ground that the statute had not been complied with and the lien of the bondholders attached to and covered the cars.

The Main Jolico Mountain Coal Company sues the Southern Iron Car line for \$15,000 damages resulting from a breach of contract. Petitioners allege that they contracted with the defendant to deliver 100 cars to be operated in hauling coal, and that the cars were not ready in time and when furnished were entirely insufficient in capacity and not according to the contract. They claim that by reason of this they lost the southern market when coal brought a much better price, and were compelled to ship to the north, a much greater distance, and at a cost that would have been brought \$1.50 in the south could be sold for only 99 cents in the north, \$2 coal for 95 11-12 cents, 75 cents for 47 cents, \$1 for 55 cents, and so on. The claim of the company is \$15,000 damages asked.

TWO UNCHECKED TRUNKS.

Are Taken from the Union Depot Baggage Room By the Wrong Party—An Arrest.

Ed Hall, formerly of Cartersville, and now working in Decatur, was arrested last night, charged with larceny.

A circle of gentlemen admirers, Miss Campbell, of Marietta, came to Atlanta from her home, bringing with her two trunks that had not been checked. They were put in the baggage room at the carshed.

Mr. Campbell called for them, but found some one had already gotten them out, representing to be the owner. The bill sets for the value of the trunks.

The detectives were informed, and worked up the matter, resulting in Hall's arrest. It is said that he was on the train with the owner of the trunks, and that he knows nothing of the matter at all. Campbell swore out a warrant for larceny against him.

Hall is a carpenter by trade, and has been working in and around Atlanta for some time. His family lives in Cartersville, and stands well. He has a number of friends in Atlanta, all of whom declare he is innocent, and say they can easily prove it. He has no money, and the matter at all except what he was told when he was arrested.

The trunks have not been recovered.

BAKER IS DEAD.

The Fireman Injured on the Central a Few Days Ago.

William Baker died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Providence infirmary.

He was the fireman on the Central road who was hurt a few days ago by having his head struck against a water tank. It was at Forest station, twelve miles from the city, that the accident occurred.

The young man was at once brought to Atlanta and carried to the hospital. Here medical attendance was given him, but the physicians stated he could not live. They expected him to die before yesterday.

The body was carried to H. N. Patterson's undertaking establishment and prepared for burial. Baker was a young man of about twenty-four years. He had no near relatives here, and the funeral arrangements have not been made.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

General Gordon Appoints An Adjutant and a Quartermaster General.

An order has just been issued by General Gordon, appointing an adjutant and a quartermaster general for the United Confederate Veterans.

This is the order: HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, ATLANTA, Ga., June 30, 1891.—General Order No. 15. The following appointments on the staff of the commanding general are announced: Colonel George Moorehead of New Orleans, La., adjutant of the United Confederate Veterans, with headquarters in New Orleans; Colonel J. F. Shipp, of Chattanooga, Tenn., quartermaster general of the United Confederate Veterans, with headquarters in Chattanooga. These officers will immediately enter upon their respective duties and will be respected and obeyed in the discharge of their duties.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, 50 doses 25c. Samples free at druggists, by mail, 25c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

Every sack of Roller Champion Flour has a picture of our mill, none genuine without it. Valley Mills Co., Va.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

To Types.

The Central Railroad of Georgia will sell each Saturday night, during July, tickets to Tybee, good to return on or before the following Monday night, at \$5 for the round trip.

TRY TYNER'S PURE ICE CREAM SODA, 5c.

Those who attend W. M. Scott & Co.'s big sale at "Ellen N" will evidently have a big time. Twenty sheep, one beef carcass, six shoats and no end of the adjuncts are prepared. They go out on the 8:10 Western and Atlantic train and on the Georgia Pacific at 9 a. m., returning on the evening train.

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NEWS OF SOCIETY.

NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Who Are Visiting and Being Visited. Society News from All Parts of the State.

The news of another startling engagement comes to my ears today—an engagement that some time ago would have created no special surprise, but which, when formally announced, will be rather astonishing to many, as the two people concerned, who were formerly very devoted, seemed to have drifted apart and found other golden fish in the matrimonial sea. These two people, I am told, have suddenly received a new baptism in the waters of love, wherein their blue eyes have met in a final reconciliation. The lover in the case is an Atlanta man of great social power and prominence, noted for a remarkable endowment of the sort of physical beauty which has won him, with his attractive manners, many feminine conquests. It is an Augusta belle who is said to be the prospective bride—a girl with the dazzling, alluring beauty of a Ceres and a wit as sparkling and brilliant as her eyes. If the report holds true, the people of Augusta society will see a bride and groom to remember, and compare disparagingly other couples, too, for many a year to come. Just how two people who have had their self-love so flattered by others, who have had sweethearts and suitors galore will settle down to married life, is a question puzzling many of their friends.

"But," say some, "it's exactly the right marriage for them both. They are the only people who could possibly manage each other."

However, the question will settle itself for itself. There is, in fact, for some years, the most intense affection on both sides and where love is, there's never a question of ruling.

Professor A. N. Payne, of Carnesville, and Miss Maggie Grubbs, of Lavonia, were married at the home of the bride's mother, in the latter place, Tuesday evening. They are both very popular, and have many friends who wish them a pleasant voyage through life.

On Wednesday evening last, the gay portion of Washington society was collected at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Green, who gave a charming lawn party in honor of Miss Julia Ridley, of LaGrange, not visiting their friends, Miss Edie Pope, Mr. Green has a beautiful new home situated in fine grounds and surrounded by a grove unexcelled in upper Georgia. The grounds were brilliantly lighted with arc lamps and tables under the trees, and the house itself glowed with light. The evening, writes a correspondent describing the affair, was a beautiful one. The clouds, which had seemed to threaten rain all day, had poured their showers down a mile away, cooling the air and making the temperature delightful, in or out of the house.

A large number of persons were present. Miss Ridley, in white silk null, and Miss Edie Pope, in this material of pale rose color, which floated around her like a cloud, were the cynosure of all eyes, and were surrounded throughout the evening by a circle of gentlemen admirers. Miss Mary Tombs Hardeman, in lace, was also another object of attraction, as was also Miss Nora Palmer. The handsome and attractive young wife of the mayor, Mr. B. S. Irvin, was also present. She is in a late and much-valued possession to Washington society, chosen to preside over a beautiful home.

A number of other attractive married ladies were present: Mrs. Hogue, Mrs. B. F. Heard, Mrs. W. H. Toombs, Mrs. John J. Hill, Mr. W. H. Hill, and Mrs. F. H. Collins, who will always be young or old, one of the most attractive women of Georgia. Mrs. S. C. Sanders was also present. She is a late and much-valued possession to Washington society, chosen to preside over a beautiful home.

The house was decorated with flowers and vines. The supper table was beautiful with a profusion of flowers, with exquisite linen, fine cut glass, painted china and silver, and held every variety of other dainties suited to the season. The pleasant evening tempted the company to some dancing.

A lady visitor, Miss Sophie Wright, from Edgewood, also entertained the company by an exhibition of mind reading.

All the young ladies and young gentlemen of Washington were present.

Mrs. W. L. Calhoun and children are spending the summer at Tallulah Falls.

Mr. John A. George, of Lithonia, and Miss Mary J. Conner, of Social Circle, were married this morning at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. T. C. Carleton officiating. Miss Conner is one of the most attractive and popular ladies of her county, and Mr. George is one of Lithonia's best business men. They will make Lithonia their home, where they have many friends to rejoice with them in the happiness and prosperity that awaits them.

Mrs. H. H. Shelton left yesterday for Salt Sulphur Spring, W. Va., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Minnie Gay will spend the summer with friends in an old Virginia home.

Judge Newman and Mrs. Newman and family leave for Virginia in a few days, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Edward McCandless and her two little children returned from India Springs yesterday. They leave for Gainesville next week.

Mr. Edward McCandless leaves for Tate Springs next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles and family leave for Greenbrier White today, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe and Miss Rebekah Lowe will spend August at the Greenbrier White.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson and her little son, Livingston, will return from North Carolina, where they are visiting Mrs. Pembroke Jones, next week.

Mrs. William Venable and her two daughters have returned from Indian Springs. Mrs. Venable sails for Europe this month.

Mrs. Louis Jones and her little daughter Fannie have returned from Mount Airy, where they have been spending several weeks with friends.

The many friends of Mr. Sam Venable will be glad to learn that his stay at Tate Springs has greatly improved his health.

Mrs. Lochrane-Austell and family left yesterday for Lookout Inn.

Mrs. J. Edgar Hunnicutt will spend August in Virginia.

Mr. J. N. Holder and Miss Ada McElhannon were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Jefferson. The marriage was a quiet one, only relatives of the contracting parties being present. Mr. Holder is a graduate of the University of Georgia and of a wealthy farmer of Jackson county. Miss McElhannon is a daughter of Hon. T. McElhannon, of Jefferson, is a graduate of Wesleyan Female college, and is an attractive and lovely young lady. The bride is a host of friends attend the happy couple.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., July 2.—[Special.]—On last evening a brilliant reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Pitts to Miss Julia Williams, of Dalton, who has been here on a visit. She is in full evening dress, and enjoyed themselves till the wee hours.

Try Tyner's Pure Ice Cream Soda, 5c.

Those who attend W. M. Scott & Co.'s big sale at "Ellen N" will evidently have a big time. Twenty sheep, one beef carcass, six shoats and no end of the adjuncts are prepared. They go out on the 8:10 Western and Atlantic train and on the Georgia Pacific at 9 a. m., returning on the evening train.

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SEE OUR PRICES!

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS!

WORLD.

The order to rebuild the temple may be expected.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company, will be held at the office of the Swift Spinning Company, Wednesday, July 3, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

J. W. HANSEN, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 2, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$100.00 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.	ATLANTA STOCK MARKET.
U. S. 4's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 4's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 5's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 5's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 6's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 6's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 7's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 7's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 8's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 8's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 9's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 9's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 10's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 10's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 11's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 11's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 12's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 12's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 13's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 13's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 14's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 14's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 15's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 15's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 16's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 16's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 17's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 17's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 18's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 18's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 19's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 19's, 100, 100 1/2
U. S. 20's, 100, 100 1/2	U. S. 20's, 100, 100 1/2

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Bank of England this morning further reduced its minimum rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent, but action, even in the absence of news of an unfavorable character, failed to stimulate trading in the stock market here for either domestic or foreign operators, and it seems to have again fallen into its old rut of extreme dullness and stagnation. Outside of Industrials there was at no time any great tendency in prices in either direction, while the stocks which made any approach to animation numbered only about a half dozen. The market displayed a dropping tendency among the leading stocks toward the close, but the close was generally steady and decidedly dull to first prices. The final changes, owing to the opening losses, are generally small losses, and Tennessee Coal is down 1 1/2 per cent. Sales of listed stock, 80,000 shares; unlisted, 6,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and weak at \$100.00; commercial bills \$100.00.

Money easy at 2 1/2, closing offered at 2 1/2.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$15,229,000; currency, \$22,108,000.

Governments bonds and cables: 4 1/2; 4 1/2; 100.

State bonds entirely neglected.

Ala. Class A, 2 to 3; 100; N. Y. Central, 99 1/2.

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THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Wheat opened nervous and higher. The buoyancy developed at the close yesterday, and the market was higher than it was at the opening. The market was a strong one, and during the early trading July sold at 94c and December at 90c, or from 1/4c to 1/2c above the highest figures made yesterday. Some grades of wheat were sold for export to cover. The big bears responded promptly to all calls for margins, and kept right on selling. After a time bear news began to come in. The announcement that the failure of Alexander & Co., of London, large cargo dealers, who were said to have gone down owing to their heavy losses in wheat. All this created a marked depression, and the confidence of the bulls quickly evaporated. The shorts had covered pretty generally, and the longs who had taken on wheat on the late depression began to unload, the weakness soon developed into a regular slump and July went down to 92c, while December broke to 88c. Later Liverpool cables reported higher prices there and continental cables were sensational, Berlin showing an advance of 1/4c in July and 3/4c in September and October; and Paris 1/2c in July and 3/4c in September and October. The little shorts who had covered, regardless of the depth of the water, and then it was understood that Partridge had covered his contracts, and that Oudaly and Ream had also succeeded in getting their deals evened up. It cost some money, however, as in the process, July was put up to 94c and December to 90c. There was a reaction near the close, which was at 94c for July and 91c for December.

Corn was excited and higher at the start. The shorts showed a good deal of nervousness, especially in July, and were anxious buyers, while there was little for sale. In the early scramble July sold as high as 74c, and not much to be had even at that. The shorts who appear to be any leaders in the bull movement, but everybody seemed to have short more or less and frantic to cover, while little was offered for sale. September sold up on the early excitement to 64c, and then came the tumble in wheat; and the most nervous shorts having bought what they wanted, prices started down. This brought out corn, and for a time it was a little better. The shorts who could sell the market a live time, and finally got to 65c and September to 60c. Moderate car lists for tomorrow and the reaction in wheat finally carried July back to 64c and September to 60c. There was an active demand for cash corn, which sold at 62c and nearly 60c in September and 3 1/2c over seller month. The close was steady at 65c for July and 5 1/2c for September.

Provisions opened strong and higher, influenced by grain, but later, on large stocks, more hogs than estimated and the break in corn and wheat, all products declined.

September pork sold early at \$10.00, and broke to \$10.35, and on the final bulge in grain rallied to \$10.57, closing at \$10.55.

Lard and ribs followed the same general course. The board will not be in session again until Monday.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

WHEAT	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
December	90 1/4	91	90 1/4
CORN			
July	87	87 1/2	87 1/2
August	87 1/4	88	87 1/4
OATS			
July	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
September	29 1/2	31	29 1/2
PORK			
September	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 3/4
September	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 3/4
LARD			
July	6 20	6 25 1/2	6 25 1/2
September	6 45	6 60	6 60
SIDES			
July	6 05 1/2	6 07 1/2	6 07 1/2

WAS A. Anderson & Co.
Great Clearance Sale of
\$75,000 Worth of Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
REGARDLESS OF COST,
SUITS AND ODD PANTS (FOR MEN,
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
WHITE VESTS AT \$1, WORTH \$2.
CHILDREN'S SUITS AT \$3 TO \$5,
WORTH \$4 TO \$7.

Now Is Your Opportunity!
WE ARE DETERMINED TO
CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK
AND CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE
UNDERSOLD.

WAS A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

LUMBER.
Manufacturers of Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Mouldings. Every class of
dressed and undressed lumber,
inside finish. We handle the very
best building material, as well as
bridge timber.

WILLINGHAM & CO.,
64 Elliott St., Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 1020.

april 2 6m

SHINGLES.
I make a specialty of Long Leaf
Yellow Pine Lumber, Shingles,
Baths, Flooring and Ceiling. These
goods can be had in any quantity
at the lowest possible price.

W. C. HUDSON,
49 West Mitchell Street,
Telephone 1070.

may 15-66m

We are prepared
to promptly nego-
tiate loans on busi-
ness or residence
property in Atlan-
ta, Ga. Rates of
interest furnished
on application.
Southern Banking
and Trust Compa-
ny, corner of Broad
and Alabama
streets.


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JOSEPH THOMPSON
1 and 23 Kimball House, Decatur St.
has in stock the finest assortment
of 12-year-old

KENTUCKY WHISKIES !
the state, consisting of the fol-
lowing brands :

**F. C., Hanning, Wm. Tarr,
Belmont, Henry Clay, Old
Crow, Sovereign.**

Blackberry Brandy made of the
best imported French brandy and
native blackberries.
Pure Old Blackberry Wine made
North Georgia.
California Wines of all varieties.
Sole Agents for Imperial, An-
nuser and Tannhaeuser Beers.
Orders solicited and promptly
filled.

**THE
DRESDEN**

FRUIT JARS.
We have secured the exclusive sale for At-
lanta and surrounding country for the sale of
"Globe" Fruit Jars. These jars are of
superior quality. They are all glass, and the
lid cannot come into contact with the all
fruit or partly metal tops. They are, there-
fore, perfectly safe to use and not detrimental
to health, like a great many jars.

REFRIGERATORS.
Our sale of Refrigerators the last two weeks
was enormous. Our stock is rapidly get-
ting low, and we shall continue to sell at the
prices as before as long as the stock lasts.
Our stock in every which line is full and
complete, and our prices very low. Respect-
fully,
Wm. H. Kammell & Co.

FREE

Giving information about the latest styles in Writing Papers, Engraved Calling Cards, Wedding Invitations, etc. Write to us for one. Our Stationery and Engraving department the largest in the South. **FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW**, Atlanta, Ga.

USE HICKEY'S

For the prevention of BALDNESS. HICKEY'S MAGIC HAIR LINE. For the cure of itching scalp, dandruff, and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, No. 215 and 216 Eighth St., Augusta, Ga.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES

MADE BY HICKEY. Quality First and Always. We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound. **FAULKNER, KELAM & MOORE**, Scientific Opticians, 86 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Capitalists, Attention

An undivided 5-12 interest in the famous Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. corner will be sold on the premises, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, July 7, 1891.

Myra H. Boynton,
Administratrix.

For information apply to
H. A. BOYNTON, 19 Alabama Street.
WM. A. HAYGOOD, 17½ Peachtree Street.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Torpid Bowels. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-S.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of
Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,
PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL
AND GRADING COLORS, ETC.

Dealers in
Artists' and
Painters' Supplies,
Window Glass, Etc.

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FULTON ALLIANCE

ELECTED ITS OFFICERS YESTERDAY FOR NEXT YEAR.

Its Delegate to the Convention Goes Uninstructed—A Committee to Entertain Alliance Visitors.

The Fulton County Alliance held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday at the Rock Spring church.

There were about three hundred delegates present, and, in addition to these, a number of ladies and children.

Mrs. Governor Northen was present. The most important business of the day was the election of officers for the next year. The election resulted as follows:

President, S. M. Taliaferro.
Vice president, Dr. J. W. Nelms.
Secretary, J. F. Nabel.

A delegate was elected to represent the county alliance in the state alliance convention.

Dr. J. W. Stone was chosen.

There was considerable discussion over the matter of giving instructions, but it was finally decided that Dr. Stone go entirely uninstructed.

A reception committee was appointed, five ladies and ten gentlemen, to take care of the distinguished alliance visitors to be here at the grand rally on the 15th.

The ladies of the committee are Mrs. S. M. Taliaferro, Mrs. Dr. E. Griffin, Mrs. Dr. J. W. Nelms, Mrs. Captain Ledell and Mrs. Walker.

A resolution was passed congratulating Dr. Griffin, the county physician, upon the result of the investigation by the county commissioners in the Ozburn matter.

Just before dinner assistant commissioner of agriculture, Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, was called upon. He responded to the cheers of the assembly, and a rousing resolution of thanks was given him for the speech.

The dinner was barbecued to perfection, and the best of everything there and more than anywhere else.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Bolton.

The only other matter of importance to come up was a resolution about the Brown-Burgess controversy.

These two alliance editors, it will be remembered, have been using some very vigorous language. The "lie" was passed, and two or three cards by each were bristling with objectionable epithets.

The resolution was to condemn such conduct. After some discussion the resolution was tabled; the whole matter being referred to the suballiance having immediate authority.

Free
Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at druggists. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Fits, etc.

The Georgia Code Revised.
In the form of what is called "Georgia Code Slips," prepared by Robert Zahner, of the Atlanta bar, Harrison & Co. publish what may properly be termed a revision of the Georgia code. Almost every law has passed since the present edition of the code was issued, and many provisions have been repealed, amended, superseded, or in some way modified. There has also been legislation on subjects entirely new to this code. The result is when a lawyer or business man opens his code, he does not know whether he has the law before him or not; to be certain he must search through seven other volumes, the indexes to which are very imperfect. But the code slips by reference incorporate into the code all laws of a general nature; they revise the code to date. The slips are a large sheet perforated and glued on one side like a sheet of postage stamps, each slip, however, being much smaller than a postage stamp. They are stuck on the margin of the code, opposite the sections affected, and tell just what has been done with the law and where the new legislation is to be found. An office boy can insert the slips in a little while, and they do not visibly increase the thickness of the volume. There are about six hundred references—one to about eight sections of the code. Lawyers especially appreciate this publication, as it saves them much time and relieves them of all uncertainty.

Honest Doctors.
All honest, conscientious physicians who give B. B. B. (Bottle of Balm) a trial, frankly admit its superiority over all other blood medicines.

Dr. W. J. Adair, Rockmart, Ga., writes: "I regard B. B. B. as one of the best blood medicines."

Dr. A. H. Roscoe, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "All reports of B. B. B. are favorable, and its speedy action is wonderful."

Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I confess B. B. B. is the best and quickest medicine I have ever used."

Dr. S. J. Farmer, Crawfordville, Ga., writes: "I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a fine tonic and blood purifier. Its use has brought me immediate relief, and its improvement has been truly wonderful."

Dr. M. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Ala., writes: "My mother insisted on my getting B. B. B. for her rheumatism, as her case stubbornly resisted the usual remedies. I began to use it, and in a few days relief, and her improvement has been truly wonderful."

Dr. G. W. Earle, Pickens, S. C., writes: "I recommended B. B. B. to a man who had suffered for years with a malignant ulcer on his leg, that seemed to resist all other treatment. After using four or five bottles the ulcer began to heal, and his leg is now sound and well."

BALLARD HOUSE.
A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare.

The Old Homestead.
The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and farm; two places of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta Street.

Regular meals 25 cents at French restaurant, June 30-1w

Where Will We Go for the Summer?
As the heated term approaches this question occupies the minds of the public, and to aid our readers in deciding, we propose in a brief article to give a few pointers as to the resorts reached by the picturesque Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Leaving Cincinnati via the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern railroad, a journey of a day, or a day and a half, brings the traveler to the summit of the Alleghenies where Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park are located. Deer Park is a favorite spot for statesmen and men noted in science and literature. It was there that ex-President Cleveland took his bride, and President Harrison located his summer capital. The nights are always cool, the surrounding scenery unsurpassed, and the hotel appointments and cuisine of the best quality.

In the Valley of the Shenandoah, Virginia, were enacted some of the most thrilling incidents of the late war, and at its head stands Harper's Ferry and old John Brown's fort. Aside from its historic interest, in this valley are located an innumerable chain of springs of variable medicinal and chemical qualities, which combined with the pure air of the mountains, the beautiful scenery and the comforts of the hotels, leaves little for the invalid or the pleasure hunter to wish for. The principal of these springs are Berkeley, Capon, Keyser, Rawley, Stripling and Rockbridge baths, and the wonderful Luray Caverns.

Atlantic City, Long Branch and other ocean beaches on the New Jersey coast are easily reached by direct rail connections with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which has a harbor, the White Mountains and other New England resorts are reached via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, the new Boston line of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the only way by which one can reach the farther New England points without a transfer through Boston.

The picturesque Baltimore and Ohio maintains a complete service of Pullman buffet sleeping cars from St. Louis and Cincinnati to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; its trains are vestibuled from end to end, and no extra charge is made for fast time on limited trains. For rates of fare, time of trains or information about any of the summer resorts, address the General Passenger Agent Baltimore and Ohio southwestern railroad, Cincinnati, O.

PORTER SPRINGS.
"Queen of the Mountains."

HACKS UP TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, leaving Gainesville, Ga., on arrival from Atlanta about 10 o'clock a. m., and down the alternate days. Distance 25 miles. Passengers \$2 and trunk \$1. Each way. Board \$25 per month. Billiards and ten pin free. Daily mail. More fine Jersey milk than anywhere. Music for dancing every night. Altitude 3,000 feet above sea level. 1,200 above the top of Lookout Mountain. Train: 1,000 feet above Clarksville and Tallulah Falls. A Florida to low country, present the greatest change of climate south of Mt. Mitchell, N. C. For further information address

THE HOTEL ROBINSON
AT—
TALLULAH FALLS.

The best equipped hotel in the Mountains, is now opened for the season; the rooms are large and cool, good beds, fine gas and electric light throughout the building. Tallulah Falls is given to be the finest resort in the south. Passengers change cars at Cornelia, on the R. & D. railroad. The ride is twenty-one miles on the R. & D. A. railroad. Some of the finest scenery in the south is on this magnificent line. Special rates for June.

T. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Battery Park Hotel
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,600 feet; average summer temperature, 74 degrees; magnificent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court, ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and fine class livery. No mosquitoes. For descriptive printed matter, apply to

J. B. STEELE, Manager.

TALLULAH FALLS, GA.—IN THE BLUE
Ridge mountains, the most popular pleasure resort in the south.

The Cliff House and cottages now open for the season of 1891. It is the largest and best equipped hotel in the country, present the greatest change of climate south of Mt. Mitchell, N. C. For further information address

HENRY P. FARROW,
Porter Springs, Ga.

"Ellen N." barbecue Saturday. Go with W. M. Scott & Co. on the Western and Atlantic train at 8:10 a. m., the Georgia Pacific at 9 a. m.

HE GREW REMINISCENT.

And Told a Crowd of Romans About Hard Times in the 40s.

Rome, Ga., July 2. (Special.)—Since the decline in cotton to the lowest point for more than thirty years, it has caused some of the oldest inhabitants to refresh their memories and talk.

Among this honored and intelligent class of citizens, Mr. E. D. Wood is numbered. He has friends and relatives all through north Georgia, and when he relates his experiences in the early 40s, he catches the crowd.

Your correspondent was a willing listener recently when Mr. Wood related his experiences and hard times generally were discussed.

To the question: "Mr. Wood, can't you tell us some of your experience, as you say these times are not as hard as you have seen?"

"Well, yes, I can, and will begin by stating that from 1840 to 1845 it was a hard time in money matters, and labor and produce were at bottom prices, sure enough. Beats these times all to pieces."

"How was the price of cotton, compared to the present? If lower, how much lower?"

"I was living in Decatur, Ga., at the time spoken of, selling goods and buying cotton, and the ruling price was about 4 cents per pound, and even at those figures we sometimes lost money."

"How were the prices on other articles, labor, etc.?"

"Able-bodied white men were hired at \$3.50 per annum, or a little over three dollars per month and board. Negro men were hired at \$30 and board, and the latter costing very little, as I bought first quality brogans at 50 cents per pair in case lots and other things in proportion."

Syrup of Figs.
produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is seen in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

See the advertisement in another column of the Grant Park Electric Railway Company, offering its bonds for sale through the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company of this city. They offer a \$500 first mortgage bond and \$250 of preferred stock of \$100 each. This is a fine investment, and will bear the closest investigation.

"Ellen N." Be sure and attend the big land sale on the 4th. Trains leave at 8:10 a. m. on the Western and Atlantic, and at 9 a. m. on the Georgia Pacific.

THE BEST OF ALL
BOY IT GROWS IN VALUE.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF LOTS AT
High Point, Cumberland Island, TAKES PLACE

JULY 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH.

Special low excursion rates will be given by the E. T. & G. R. R. to grand old Cumberland on these dates, and the people of Georgia make the mistake of not going to see the sale. The sale is liberal, and by themselves every lot they can possibly, as this is the first sale of the kind ever held in the south, and the terms are liberal. Prices you make yourself, and then put down, and come on time. A few hundred invested at High Point now will realize you thousands, for it is the coming season for all south—summer and winter. For maps, circulars, etc., address

High Point Cumberland Island Company, CUMBERLAND, GA., or DUNCAN & CARNES, MACON, HENRY L. WILSON, ATLANTA, AUCTIONEERS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOTEL ROBINSON
AT—
TALLULAH FALLS.

The best equipped hotel in the Mountains, is now opened for the season; the rooms are large and cool, good beds, fine gas and electric light throughout the building. Tallulah Falls is given to be the finest resort in the south. Passengers change cars at Cornelia, on the R. & D. railroad. The ride is twenty-one miles on the R. & D. A. railroad. Some of the finest scenery in the south is on this magnificent line. Special rates for June.

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Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Tuberous Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drews 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Southern Sanitarium
"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind in the South. During its 16 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.

Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

Accommodations—Home-like and elegant.

Dietary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

Molieres Thermo-Electric Bath,
Improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric-Turkey, chemical baths and all hydrophoric or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending cases here, either for hydrophoric treatment or for the medicinal use of the water, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
134 Capital Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
June 28—d3m top min res.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Ocean View, Va., open from June 1 to September 1. Rates: \$2.50 per day, \$14 and \$16 per week, \$45 and \$55 per month. For further particulars, apply to W. W. WILKIE, Manager Ocean View.
June 13—d2m

THE CELEBRATED CONNELLY SPRINGS
directly on line of W. & A. C. division of R. & D. railroad, and only 300 yards from station. Four daily passenger trains. Through Pullman cars from New York to Louisville, and vice versa, will be reopened June 1st. Hotel greatly enlarged and improved. Cuisine simply unequalled in the south, and prepared by a well-known chef. Bathers extremely reasonable. Livery stable, barber shop, laundry, billiard room, bowling alley, pool and billiard tables connected with hotel. Carriage and scenery, splendid drives. Write for prospectus and rates to Connelly Springs Hotel Company, Connelly Springs, N. C.
June 13—d2m

Oakland Heights Sanatorium.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE in the south for perfect rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequalled. It is the best of the kind in the south. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, bowling alley, etc.

The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Neff, recently of the Jackson sanatorium, at Danville, N. C.

The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath department is new, thorough and under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants.

The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicinal use of Turkish, Russian, Roman molieres, thermo-electric, electrochemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements, medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
June 11—d2m

CAPE MAY.
HOTEL LAFAYETTE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
OPENS MAY 30th.

John Tracy & Co., owners and proprietors. Directly on the beach. Complete in every department. Thoroughly renovated and supplied with the latest and most desirable furniture. Address John Tracy, Proprietor, Washington hotel, Philadelphia, or to Cape May.
June 1—d1m mon wed fri

HO FOR TYBEE ISLAND, GA.,
AND THE OCEAN HOUSE!

Music every day. New Bathing suits, shower baths, and every convenience for the lovers of the surf. Table and service unequalled. For rates and information, address

CHAS. F. GRAHAM, Prop.
June 24—1mo

THE CELEBRATED ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., endorsed by the Medical Society of Virginia and other high medical authorities of the United States and Europe, are NOW OPEN.

Capacity 1,200. Rates according to location of room and length of stay. Elevation 2,000 feet. Pamphlets by writing to the undersigned. Railroad through to springs.

GEORGE L. FRYSON, Managing Director.
June 23—d3m

A. B. Darling, Formerly Battle House, Mobile.
Hiram Hitchcock, Formerly St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
Madison Square, New York.

The largest, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
June 11—d3m wed fri, mon.

Oaks Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Refitted from top to bottom. Under new and better management than ever before. Rooms large and airy; view superb; its cuisine and service unequalled. Electric line from door to station and all parts of the city for 5 cents. Rates reasonable, and given on application.

REKIDGEE & ROBERTSON,
June 1—d1m

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Office.

\$2,500 for a neat, new, cozy 5-r. cottage on central lot, cor. Simpson and McAlister sts. Easy payments.

\$1,400 for neat 3-r. cottage, central, near Simpson st., in good neighborhood; easy terms.

\$4,500 for new, 2-story, modern 5-r. Ivy st. home, all late conveniences; street and sidewalks paved; one block from Peachtree horse car line, and one block from Courtland st. electric car line.

\$6,000 for 10-r., 2-story, new, modern Ivy st. home; water, gas, 2 bath rooms; every convenience; lot, 11x200 ft.; great bargain if taken at once for cash.

\$3,500 for new 7-r. cottage on large, high, shady lot, 11x200 ft.; half block from Ga. R. R. at Mayson's crossing.

\$1,500 for lot, 5x110 ft., on Myrtle, near Calhoun st. and Blockley ave.

Boulevard lots near Ponce de Leon ave.; convenient to three car lines; on easy terms and low price.

Central Peachtree lot, 70x200 ft., \$11,000.

50x200 ft., cor. Peeples and Oak sts., West End; convenient to two car lines; \$9,000.

\$3,800 for 7-r., 2-story residence, one block from dummy line, lot 52x200 ft., including furniture and new plans.

\$500 for lot 50x120 ft., to alley, half block